

26 DECEMBER 1946

I N D E X

Of

WITNESSES

Prosecution's Witnesses

Page

Leenheer, Cornelis C.,

13733

Direct by Lieutenant Colonel Damste

13733

I N D E X

Of

EXHIBITS

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Thursday, 26 December, 1946

- - -

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL  
FOR THE FAR EAST  
Court House of the Tribunal  
War Ministry Building  
Tokyo, Japan

8 The Tribunal met, pursuant to adjournment,

9 - - -

10  
11 The Tribunal, same as before with the  
12 HONORABLE JUSTICE D. JARANILLA, Member  
13 of the Philippines and HONORABLE  
14 Member from the Republic of China,  
15

16  
17 Prosecution Section, same as before.  
18 Defense Section, same as before.

19  
20 except OKAWA, Shumei, who is  
21 1.

22  
23 Japanese and Japanese  
24 was made by the  
25

1 Thursday, 26 December, 1946

2 - - -

3 INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL  
4 FOR THE FAR EAST  
5 Court House of the Tribunal  
6 War Ministry Building  
7 Tokyo, Japan

8 The Tribunal met, pursuant to adjournment,  
9 at 0930.

10 - - -

11 Appearances:

12 For the Tribunal, same as before with the  
13 exception of: HONORABLE JUSTICE D. JARANILLA, Member  
14 from the Republic of the Philippines and HONORABLE  
15 JUSTICE JU-AO MEI, Member from the Republic of China,  
16 not sitting.

17 For the Prosecution Section, same as before.

18 For the Defense Section, same as before.

19 The Accused:

20 All present except OKAWA, Shumei, who is  
21 represented by his counsel.

22 - - -

23 (English to Japanese and Japanese  
24 to English interpretation was made by the  
25 Language Section, IMTFE.)



1 Thursday, 26 December, 1946

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1 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International  
2 Military Tribunal for the Far East is now in session.

3  
4 THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Damste.

5 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Mr. President,  
6 Members of the Tribunal, I was about to read the  
7 prosecution document 5779, exhibit No. 1705-A. I  
8 will read the statement of Moes.

9 "On March 6, 1942, around 6 o'clock, I  
10 was at Lembang, as sergeant of the 9th Brigade, be-  
11 longing to the 3rd Section of the 1st Company Soe-  
12 bang. Commander of the Section was Sergeant Major  
13 MEEUWSE. The section of soldiers, consisting of some  
14 35 men, was lying on an incline. At that moment we  
15 were shot at from the front by Japanese and behind  
16 us there were Japanese tanks. Suddenly I saw behind  
17 me a white towel floating on a stick. We fired in  
18 the direction of the Japanese assailants, but at the  
19 sight of the white flag we all and also the Japanese  
20 stopped firing. I do not know who had put up this  
21 flag. We laid down our equipment and rifles and then  
22 walked over to the enemy with hands up. They re-  
23 ceived us in a friendly spirit, shook hands and dis-  
24 tributed chocolate and cigarets. The 2nd section of  
25 the 1st Company was to the West of us in the same



1 field. The people of this section did not know and  
2 could not know that the 3rd section had surrendered  
3 and continued to fire. Two of us then went over to  
4 them, making known the situation, after which they al-  
5 so stopped fire and joined us. Some wounded had re-  
6 mained behind on the grounds and we requested the Jap-  
7 anese soldiers to be allowed to fetch them. Together  
8 with five other soldiers of our section we went over  
9 the ground to look for those wounded. While trans-  
10 porting one of the wounded, a Japanese soldier, sitting  
11 in a tree, was firing at us with an automatic weapon,  
12 causing the death of the wounded and two of our sol-  
13 diers. Names of the victims and perpetrators are un-  
14 known to me. After a stay of about an hour there with  
15 the enemy, a Jap. officer gave the order that we had  
16 to march in goose-march behind some Japanese soldiers.  
17 Thus we were taken from covered ground to a plain.  
18 There we had to sit down and the Eurasian boys were  
19 separated from the thoroughbred Europeans. Then we  
20 were searched, while the Japanese soldier took away  
21 all our possessions, like fountain pens, watches,  
22 money, etc., even our identity disks and military  
23 booklet. There was a Jap. soldier who talked Dutch  
24 and who interrogated us one after the other, like:  
25 name, age, function, from where we came, where we

1 came, where we wanted to go and where was the road to  
2 Bandoeng. During this interrogation a Japanese plane  
3 flew over us. From this plane a newstube was dropped,  
4 which was taken by one of the Japanese. The pre-  
5 sumed commander looked through the papers contained  
6 in the tube and then started to shout at his infer-  
7 iors, from which I understood that he was giving or-  
8 ders. At once the Japanese soldiers came to us,  
9 telling that we must take off our puttees. After  
10 having complied with this order we had to keep our  
11 wrists crossed behind our back. Our wrists were  
12 fettered with the puttees and we were tied together  
13 in groups of three. The groups were lined up and  
14 again I heard the commander in question shouting a  
15 presumed order. Then I saw and heard that we were  
16 shot at from a machinegun standing some 10 meters  
17 nearly opposite. I felt I was shot in my pelvis,  
18 fell down and noticed that the two fellow-victims  
19 tied to me fell over me. I think they were dead at  
20 once. I became unconscious. This was only for a  
21 short time, for when I regained consciousness I still  
22 heard the machinegun firing. I heard that several  
23 people called in Malay: "Have pity and kill me",  
24 and heard them praying, groaning and calling for help.  
25 When the firing was stopped some 25 or 30 Japanese



1 soldiers made a rush for us with fixed bayonets. I  
2 pretended to be dead, but I looked for a while at the  
3 activities of the Japanese soldiers and saw that they  
4 made a charging movement in the direction of the sol-  
5 diers lying on the ground still groaning and scream-  
6 ing. The screaming and groaning of the victims  
7 grew less and after a moment I did not hear the vic-  
8 tims any longer. I heard somebody walking behind me  
9 and lost consciousness. I do not know how long I re-  
10 mained unconscious, but I estimate it to be about 3  
11 hours. I heard nothing and therefore called loudly  
12 'Have they gone?' After calling three times someone  
13 called back: 'Yes, they are gone.' I then unbound  
14 my wrists. When my hands were loose and I sat up, I  
15 noticed that my clothing was wet with blood on my  
16 breast. Upon investigation I found that I had a  
17 bleeding wound on the right side and one on the left  
18 side of my breast. I presumed then that I had been  
19 transfixed with a bayonet by a Japanese. I wanted to  
20 stand up but found that this was impossible and I  
21 discovered that I had two bullet-wounds in my right  
22 groin! I crawled on hands and knees to the man who  
23 had answered me. This appeared to be JONKERS, well-  
24 known to me, also of our section. We found that he  
25 had been hit by bullets in his legs. I untied his

1 wrists. I saw some 80 soldiers, belonging to the  
2 2nd and 3rd sections, lying on the ground tied to-  
3 gether in groups of three. I saw that from some of  
4 them the eyes had been put out, the head had been cut  
5 off, the abdomen pricked open, etc. After having un-  
6 tied Jonkers we both crawled into the shrubbery. I  
7 had severe pains, but the bleeding stopped. Until  
8 March 7, 1942, around 1400 o'clock, we remained in the  
9 shrubbery, then we stumbled off together. We faltered  
10 around the field for three days, and after many pri-  
11 vations, we arrived at the big communication road  
12 from Soebang to Lembang."  
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1           LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: I resume my synopsis.  
2 I introduce the document of the prosecution No. 5777  
3 for identification. I resume my synopsis of Java  
4 and enter document No. 5777 for identification and  
5 the excerpt therefrom as an exhibit.

6           THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

7           CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
8 No. 5777 will receive exhibit No. 1706 for identi-  
9 fication only; and the excerpt therefrom will receive  
10 exhibit No. 1706-A.

11           (Whereupon, the document above re-  
12 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
13 No. 1706 for identification; and the excerpt  
14 therefrom was marked prosecution's exhibit  
15 No. 1706-A and received in evidence.)

16           LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The investigation  
17 report by Captain LEYDER, R.N.I.A., prosecution  
18 document 5777, proves that several prisoners of  
19 war were murdered at Kali Djati, West Java.

20           The prosecution enters document 5735 for  
21 identification and the excerpt therefrom as an  
22 exhibit.

23           THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

24           CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
25 No. 5735 will receive exhibit No. 1707 for

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1 identification only; and the excerpt therefrom, with  
2 the same document number, will receive exhibit  
3 No. 1707-A.

4 (Whereupon, the document above re-  
5 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
6 No. 1707 for identification; and the excerpt  
7 therefrom was marked prosecution's exhibit  
8 No. 1707-A and received in evidence.)

9 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: From the affidavit  
10 of P. G. DE VRIES, Prosecution Document 5735, is  
11 taken the account of the murder of about 20 prisoners  
12 of war, being R. A. F. and R. A. A. F. personnel  
13 who were patients in hospital.

14 The prosecution enters document 5780 for  
15 identification and the excerpt therefrom as an exhibit.  
16

17 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

18 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
19 No. 5780 will receive exhibit No. 1708 for identification  
20 only; and the excerpt therefrom, with the  
21 same document number, will receive exhibit No. 1708-A.

22 (Whereupon, the document above re-  
23 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
24 No. 1708 for identification; and the excerpt  
25 therefrom was marked prosecution's exhibit

1 No 1708-A and received in evidence.)

2 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The report of  
3 Sergeant C. VIJLBRIEF, R.N.I.A., prosecution  
4 document 5780, shows that several prisoners of war  
5 were murdered at Kertosono, East Java.

6 The prosecution enters document 5776  
7 as an exhibit.

8 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

9 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
10 No. 5776 will receive exhibit No. 1709.

11 (Whereupon, the document above re-  
12 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
13 No. 1709 and received in evidence.)

14 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: At the time of  
15 surrender special consideration was given to en-  
16 suring the legal status of prisoners of war. Major  
17 General H. D. W. SITWELL, G. O. C. British troops  
18 in Java, obtained a specific assurance that the  
19 provisions of the Geneva Convention 1929 re prisoners  
20 of war, would be applied. This assurance was never  
21 implemented and the treatment accorded to prisoners  
22 of war was in complete contradicition to the Convention.  
23 At a later date the General was told that the Japanese  
24 would apply the rules of the Convention only in so far  
25 as it should suit them to do so. This is made clear



1 in his affidavit, prosecution document 5776.

2 Interrogations under threats, beatings, torture,  
3 humiliations, bad food, bad sanitary conditions were  
4 the methods applied at the Japanese General Head-  
5 quarters, established at Bandung, West Java. Briga-  
6 dier BLACKBURN testified on these matters to the  
7 same effect on November 29th and December 2nd, 1946,  
8 before this Tribunal.

9 3. Camps.

10 Prisoners of war were concentrated in  
11 various camps situated all over Java. Most of these  
12 camps became notorious on account of the bad treat-  
13 ment. From the very beginning conditions were poor  
14 and the Japanese never did anything to ameliorate  
15 them in any way notwithstanding repeated protests  
16 and requests. On the contrary, conditions grew  
17 worse. The prosecution does not intend to give evi-  
18 dence about each and every camp but will give a  
19 picture of the general conditions by introducing  
20 various documents.

21 The prosecution enters prosecution document  
22 5789 as an exhibit.

23 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

24 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
25 No. 5789 will receive exhibit No. 1710.

1 in his affidavit, prosecution document 5776.

2 Interrogations under threats, beatings, torture,  
3 humiliations, bad food, bad sanitary conditions were  
4 the methods applied at the Japanese General Head-  
5 quarters, established at Bandung, West Java. Briga-  
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16 and requests. On the contrary, conditions grew  
17 worse. The prosecution does not intend to give evi-  
18 dence about each and every camp but will give a  
19 picture of the general conditions by introducing  
20 various documents.

21 The prosecution enters prosecution document  
22 5789 as an exhibit.

23 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

24 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
25 No. 5789 will receive exhibit No. 1710.



1 (Whereupon, the document above re-  
2 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
3 No. 1710 and received in evidence.)

4 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The affidavit of  
5 Flying Officer R. P. BULLCOCK, prosecution document  
6 5780, regarding conditions at:

7 Jaarmarktcamp at Sourabaya, (East Java):  
8 bad accommodation, sanitation and food, inadequate  
9 provision for health and lack of medical care, com-  
10 pulsory labour on military objects, exhausting labour,  
11 cruel corporal punishment causing unconsciousness and  
12 physical injury, compulsory labour for sick people.

13 Lyceumcamp, Sourabaya: General conditions  
14 similar with the addition of overcrowding.

15 Cycle Camp, Batavia: Cruel beatings -- unto  
16 death.

17 Bandung: Severe beatings.

18 The prosecution tenders document 5787 as  
19 an exhibit.

20 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

21 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
22 No. 5787 will receive exhibit No. 1711.

23 (Whereupon, the document above re-  
24 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
25 No. 1711 and received in evidence.)

1           LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The affidavit of  
2 Lieutenant Colonel C. W. MAISEY, Royal Army Medical  
3 Corps, prosecution document 5787, showing conditions  
4 in the prisoner of war camp at Glodok prison, Batavia;  
5 conditions even worse than those at Sourabaya especial-  
6 ly as regards medical care.

7           I will read this document with the Court's  
8 permission.

9           "I was taken prisoner by the Japanese on  
10 March 8, 1942, in Java and I arrived at the prisoner  
11 of war camp known as Boie Glodok on the 10 April 1942.  
12 I stayed in this camp until May 28.

13           "During my stay in this camp I was the senior  
14 medical officer of the camp. I would describe the  
15 general conditions in this camp as very bad; it was very  
16 overcrowded, sanitary arrangements were quite inade-  
17 quate, and the food was bad and inadequate. The main  
18 food consisted of rice, and this rice was in a very  
19 bad condition; it was full of maggots and weevils.  
20 There was at this time plenty of good rice available  
21 but the Japanese authorities would not supply us with it.

22           "The medical arrangements were disgraceful;  
23 although there were plenty of medicines available in  
24 the camp the Japanese refused to allow the doctors to  
25 make use of them. For example they only supplied us



1 with twenty aspirin tablets which they said were to  
2 last us for a week although there were over a thousand  
3 patients suffering from very high fever. Also they  
4 refused to supply us with malarial stain to enable  
5 us to diagnose malaria, although this serum could have  
6 been obtained from the chemists' shops within fifty  
7 yards of the camp. As a result of the lack of medical  
8 supplies the prisoners suffered considerably and were  
9 reduced to a weakened condition.

10 "The hygienic conditions in this camp were ap-  
11 palling. The Japanese authorities had issued an order  
12 that no refuse was to be taken out of the camp. As a  
13 result there was a large quantity of food refuse,  
14 particularly mouldy rice, which the prisoners could  
15 not eat and this resulted in a large number of flies.  
16 I pointed out to the Japanese that this would result  
17 in an out-break of dysentery. After about three weeks  
18 of repeated requests by myself and Group Captain Noble,  
19 the Japanese allowed this refuse to be taken out of  
20 the camp, but by this time the damage had been done,  
21 and there was an out-break of dysentery, which, after  
22 I left the camp became very severe.

23 "Sometime about the last week in April or  
24 the first fortnight in May three Royal Air Force  
25 prisoners of war made an attempt to escape. I under-

1 stand that their plan was to steal an aeroplane from  
2 an aerodrome near the camp where they were working.  
3 I understand that these prisoners were caught by the  
4 Japanese and executed. The Japanese authorities told  
5 Group Captain Noble the senior British Officer, that  
6 they had been shot for a more serious offence than  
7 trying to escape. They did not specify what this  
8 offence was.

9 "During the first week in May a young Royal  
10 Air Force prisoner had acute intestinal obstruction  
11 which necessitated an immediate operation. The Japa-  
12 nese refused to grant any facilities either for him  
13 to be moved to hospital or for instruments to be pro-  
14 vided so that he could be operated on in the camp. As  
15 a result this prisoner died. This was a typical ex-  
16 ample of the attitude of the Japanese towards the sick  
17 prisoners and their refusal to provide facilities which  
18 were readily available.

19 "In my opinion the Japanese who were respon-  
20 sible for the ill-treatment and bad conditions of  
21 prisoners of war in this camp were the Commandant  
22 of the camp, the so-called doctor and the Japanese who  
23 were in command of Batavia. I do not know the names  
24 of any of these Japanese. I describe the Japanese  
25 doctor as follows: age about 30; height 5'11"; very



13,628

1 well built; black hair; very smart appearance."  
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1           LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The prosecution  
2 enters document No. 5788 as an exhibit.

3           THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

4           CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
5 No. 5788 will receive exhibit No. 1712.

6           (Whereupon, the document above re-  
7 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
8 No. 1712 and received in evidence.)

9           LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The affidavit of  
10 the same Doctor MAISEY, prosecution document 5788,  
11 regarding L. O. G. camp, Bandung about similar com-  
12 plaints.

13           These affidavits show that the greater part  
14 or all offences mentioned in sections 1 through 8, 9  
15 and 10 of Appendix D of the Indictment were committed.

16           MR. BLEWETT: If the Court please, it seems  
17 to the defense that that is a matter for the Court  
18 to determine.

19           THE PRESIDENT: Well, Mr. Blewett, to save  
20 time and to save you having to object, I assure you  
21 we will disregard everything of that nature.

22           MR. BLEWETT: I shall refrain therefore, sir.

23           THE PRESIDENT: At the same time I should say  
24 your objections are well warranted.

25           LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: 4. Transport.



1 A circumstance which aggravated the bad  
2 conditions was the constant and unnecessary reshuffling  
3 of prisoners of war. Most of them were moved from  
4 one camp to another and during the war years tens  
5 of thousands were sent away from Java. For example,  
6 of Dutch prisoners alone about 14,000 were sent to  
7 the Burma-Siam railroad, 7,800 to Japan, 1,000 to  
8 Ambon, 2,000 to Flores. This appears in prosecution  
9 document 5737, exhibit 1677, already introduced.

10 As this transport of prisoners of war by  
11 sea was never communicated in advance to the Allies,  
12 the ships used were exposed to Allied attack. At  
13 least five ships were torpedoed, about 2,700 Dutch  
14 prisoners of war suffered shipwreck of whom 1,900 were  
15 drowned, while the survivors were left in a worse  
16 position than before, not only from the effects on  
17 their physical condition, but also from the continuing  
18 effects of the loss of clothing and personal belongings,  
19 as will be shown hereafter.

20  
21 5. Executions.

22 Recaptured escapees were, in most cases,  
23 executed without trial, although the Convention allows  
24 only disciplinary measures and not even court-martial  
25 punishment in such cases. As, in the first months  
after the capitulation such executions took place in

1 several places throughout Java, it is inferred that  
2 they were the result of a special order.

3 Most of the executions were carried out by  
4 methods of revolting cruelty -- by bayoneting the  
5 victims thus ensuring a most painful death after  
6 protracted agony. Moreover, fellow-prisoners had to  
7 be present and witness these barbarous executions.

8 Executions of this nature are described in  
9 the following affidavits.

10 The prosecution enters document 5781 for  
11 identification and the excerpt therefrom as an exhibit.

12 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

13 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
14 No. 5781 will receive exhibit No. 1713 for identi-  
15 fication only; and the excerpt therefrom will receive  
16 exhibit No. 1713-A.

17 (Whereupon, the document above re-  
18 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
19 No. 1713 for identification; and the excerpt  
20 therefrom was marked prosecution's exhibit  
21 No. 1713-A and received in evidence.)

22 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: 1st Lieutenant G. J.  
23 DISSEVELT, R.N.I.A.: execution of three Dutch prisoners  
24 of war at L. O. G. camp, Bandung, April, 1942.

25 With the Court's permission I will read a part



1 of it at page 3, the second new paragraph.

2 "Capt. 'KAWAKATSU' delivered a speech to  
3 these officers, which he ordered me to translate;  
4 this speech amounted to the following: these three  
5 military had committed a serious transgression, by  
6 attempting to escape, for which they had to atone now.  
7 The Dutch officers present were held responsible for  
8 this transgression, because owing to laxity they had  
9 not been able to prevent the escape.

10 "The victims were then blindfolded and by  
11 orders of 'KAWAKATSU' 6 Japanese soldiers fell out  
12 and took up their positions: two in front of each  
13 victim, rifle in hand with fixed bayonet.

14 "As I understood from 'KAWAKATSU's' words  
15 and from the preparations made that an execution  
16 would take place after all, I went up to Capt. 'KAWA-  
17 KATSU' and asked him whether it would be permitted  
18 to take down the last wishes of the 3 military. After  
19 he had given his consent I went up to them and took  
20 down in a note-book their names and the names of their  
21 nearest relatives.

22 "Afterwards I passed these data on to Lt.  
23 Col. 'POULUS'. Their names were: 'HIELKEMA', 'MERKUS'  
24 and 'KARSSSENS' (possibly not spelled in the right way).  
25 The first two were of the K.N.I.L., the third was a

1 militia sailor. 'KARSSSENS' asked the favour of dying  
2 unblindfolded. This request, passed on to 'KAWAKATSU'  
3 by me, was granted by him and the bandage was taken  
4 off.

5 "Thereon 'KAWAKATSU' gave the order to com-  
6 mence and the Japs started jumping to and fro to take  
7 up the required position. 'KARSSSENS' exclaimed, 'Long  
8 live the Queen', and the Japs commenced bayoneting  
9 their victims, which went on for some time. One Dutch  
10 officer (Dr. 'LAMPE') could not bear the slaughter,  
11 and collapsed, much to the amusement of some Japanese  
12 officers. After some time the victims, covered with  
13 wounds, were hanging limply on the barbed wire.

14 'KARSSSENS' probably died quickly but one of the two  
15 soldiers drew up his tortured body covered with bleed-  
16 ing wounds, and said 'I am not yet dead, I am still  
17 alive.' Hereon the slaughter recommenced until the  
18 Jap was satisfied. We were ordered to return to the  
19 barracks and on leaving the grounds I saw a Japanese  
20 officer go up to the 3rd victim (not 'KARSSSENS', nor  
21 the man who had stood up during his agony) and shoot  
22 him through the head with his revolver. Evidently  
23 this man had not yet died."  
24  
25



1           LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The prosecution  
2 enters document 5782 for identification and the  
3 excerpt therefrom as an exhibit.

4           THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

5           CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
6 No. 5782 will receive exhibit No. 1714 for identi-  
7 fication only; and the excerpt therefrom will receive  
8 exhibit No. 1714-A.

9           (Whereupon, the document above re-  
10 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
11 No. 1714 for identification; and the excerpt  
12 therefrom was marked prosecution's exhibit  
13 No. 1714-A and received in evidence.)

14          LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Major P. DOORNBOS,  
15 R.N.I.A.: execution of two Dutch prisoners of war  
16 at 4th-9th Battalion Camp, Tjimahi, West Java, May  
17 1942.

18          The prosecution enters document 5783 as an  
19 exhibit.

20          THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

21          CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
22 No. 5783 will receive exhibit No. 1715.

23          (Whereupon, the document above re-  
24 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
25 No. 1715 and received in evidence.)

1           LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Medical officer.  
2 F. H. TERHEEGE, R.N.I.A.: execution of six Indonesian  
3 prisoners of war at 6th Battalion Camp, Tjimahi,  
4 May, 1942. This Doctor was summoned to administer  
5 the coup-de-grace to one of the victims of an  
6 attempt at execution, who was in agony.

7           The prosecution enters document 5784 for  
8 identification and the excerpt therefrom as an  
9 exhibit.

10           THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

11           CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
12 No. 5784 will receive exhibit No. 1716 for identi-  
13 fication only; and the excerpt therefrom will receive  
14 exhibit No. 1716-A.

15           (Whereupon, the document above re-  
16 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
17 No. 1716 for identification; and the excerpt  
18 therefrom was marked prosecution's exhibit  
19 No. 1716-A and received in evidence.)

20           LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Medical Officer F.  
21 M. VONK, R.N.I.A.: execution of two Dutch prisoners  
22 of war at Agricultural School Camp, Sukabumi, West  
23 Java, May 1942.

24           The prosecution enters document 5785 for  
25 identification and the excerpt therefrom as an exhibit.



1 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

2 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
3 No. 5785 will receive exhibit No. 1717 for identifi-  
4 cation only; and the excerpt therefrom will receive  
5 exhibit No. 1717-A.

6 (Whereupon, the document above re-  
7 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
8 No. 1717 for identification; and the excerpt  
9 therefrom was marked prosecution's exhibit  
10 No. 1717-A and received in evidence.)

11 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Ensign F. J. REEMER,  
12 R.N.I.A.: Execution of three Dutch and three Indo-  
13 nesian prisoners of war at Djati Nangor, Central  
14 Java, 31 March 1942.

15 The prosecution enters document 5786 for  
16 identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

17 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

18 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
19 No. 5786 will receive exhibit No. 1718 for identifi-  
20 cation only; and the excerpts therefrom will receive  
21 exhibit No. 1718-A.

22 (Whereupon, the document above re-  
23 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
24 No. 1718 for identification; and the excerpts  
25 therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit

1 No. 1718-A and received in evidence.)

2 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Schoolteacher C.  
3 BROERTJES: execution of three Dutch prisoners of  
4 war at H.B.S. Camp, Djoejakarta, Central Java, May  
5 1942.

6 Lieutenant Colonel MAISEY: execution of  
7 three British prisoners of war from Glodok Camp,  
8 Batavia, April 1942, prosecution document 5787  
9 already introduced.

10 I will omit the next page and strike that  
11 "6. General Policy", and go over to page 7, "Civilians."  
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## II. Civilians.

The position of civilians has already been mentioned in Exhibit No. 1351, the statement of the witness Major de Weerd, R.N.I.A., to which the prosecution refers.

The prosecution enters document 5767 for identification and the excerpt therefrom as an exhibit.

THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document No. 5767 will receive exhibit No. 1719 for identification only, and the excerpts therefrom will receive exhibit No. 1719A.

(Whereupon, prosecution document No. 5767 was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1719 for identification, the excerpts therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1719A and received in evidence.)

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: At Tjepoc, Central Java, the main oil center of Java, the invading Japanese murdered some Dutch civilians, among whom Mr. Horst, the Assistant Resident (the highest local civil servant), apparently as a revenge because of the destruction of the oilfields; therefore the same as happened when the Japanese entered the oil town of Balikpapan, Borneo, as stated in the former phase of the trial in

1 exhibit 1341. The women were repeatedly raped, with  
2 approval of the commanding officer, as appears from the  
3 affidavit of Mrs. A. Horst -- nee Middelkamp -- prosecu-  
4 tion document 5767.

5 With the Court's permission, I will read a  
6 part of that, at page 2, top:

7 "As early as that very evening, about an hour  
8 after their arrival, the whole group, except for van  
9 Bakerghem who had to remain behind in the Kabupaten,  
10 came to our local bazaar. In the Kabupaten each of the  
11 evacuees was first asked his or her name and where he  
12 or she had been born. Van Bakerghem was the only one  
13 (of the men) who had been born in Holland. The Regent  
14 of Blora was telling the Inspector of Police Vogelsang  
15 what happened afterwards, that the Japanese had said  
16 that since van Bakerghem was a thoroughbred Dutchman,  
17 he had to die. Van Bakerghem fell on his knees and  
18 pleaded for mercy, whereupon his head was cut off.  
19 About a fortnight later Vogelsang, who had meanwhile  
20 returned to Blora, told me all this and said that the  
21 Regent had also been present at the execution.  
22

23 "In the market that day we still knew nothing;  
24 but we felt that there was something menacing afoot.  
25 On that Thursday, 5 March 1942, we remained in a large  
room all together. The Japanese then appeared mad and



1 wild.

2 "That night the father-in-law and mother-in-  
3 law of Salzmann, who were of Ambonese origin, were taken  
4 away from us and fearfully maltreated. Their two  
5 daughters, too, of about fifteen and sixteen had to go  
6 with them and were maltreated.

7 "The father and mother returned the same night,  
8 fearfully upset, the girls only returned on Friday  
9 morning, and had been raped by the Japanese.

10 "I remained with my son Lucas. We were locked  
11 in a godown for a quarter of an hour, and were then  
12 allowed to return to our own house.

13 "When we came out, through a trellis I saw  
14 standing in the room of another godown: my husband,  
15 Dr. Dietzel, Mebus, and Kruyse. I was driven past  
16 with a bayonet.

17 "Lucas and I went to our house which was  
18 packed with Japanese. After about half an hour the  
19 same three Japanese appeared who had taken our men to  
20 the 'in'. I asked one of the Japs, who was waving  
21 about Dr. Dietzel's stethoscope, where my husband was.  
22 The answer was: 'Dead, I killed him' and he made a  
23 gesture that was unmistakable. When I saw the Jap  
24 waving the stethoscope I immediately had the feeling:  
25 'now the doctor is no longer alive.' The Jap said

1 that he had killed all four.

2 "That Friday I went to the others in the  
3 emergency hospital. There things were in a terrible  
4 state of hysteria. In order not to make matters worse,  
5 I made no mention about what had happened there. Later  
6 this was told by the Regent.

7 "I have not yet mentioned that on Saturday  
8 afternoon, 7 March 1942, the Japanese soldiers (odd  
9 soldiers) had appeared in the emergency hospital where  
10 the women and children were seated together. The  
11 ladies were here raped by the Japanese, in which con-  
12 nection it should be mentioned that this happened  
13 where the children were not present. These ladies were  
14 myself, Mrs. Bernasco, Mrs. Mebus, Mrs. Dietzel, Mrs.  
15 de Graaf, Mrs. van Bakerghem, Mrs. Verbeek, Mrs.  
16 Warella.

17 "This occurred from 7 to 17 March 1942;  
18 generally the Japs came at night, but by way of excep-  
19 tion also during the day. It was a mass, continuous  
20 merciless rape. The first afternoon that this happened,  
21 as mentioned, three enlisted men came, and everything  
22 took place under threat. After this happened, we  
23 managed to tell the Chinese doctor Liem. He went to  
24 the Commandant, whereupon that afternoon, Mrs. Dietzel,  
25 myself and one or two others had to appear before the



1 Commandant. The Commandant said that we would be given  
2 an opportunity to point out the Japs who had miscon-  
3 ducted themselves, and that they would be shot dead  
4 before our very eyes.

5 "However, nothing happened and after an hour  
6 we were sent back to the emergency hospital.

7 "That evening, at 8 o'clock, we were trans-  
8 ferred to a classroom in a school near by. According  
9 to what we were told, this was done for our own safety,  
10 since the Japs would not come there.

11 "Between ten and twelve o'clock that night,  
12 when we were all asleep, a whole mass of Japanese  
13 soldiers entered with the abovementioned commandant  
14 at the head. The commandant sat on a table in our  
15 classroom and then watched how each of the women was  
16 dragged away, one by one, to be raped. He himself did  
17 not join in this."

18 A. Civilian Internees.

19 1. Internment.

20 The arrest of civilians started immediately  
21 after the capitulation; by April 1942 practically all  
22 Dutch officials had been interned except some who  
23 occupied minor positions and a few "indispensables."  
24 Dutch non-officials were arrested soon afterwards and  
25 interned with the exception of those Dutch who had been

1 born in the Netherlands Indies.

2 A few months after the surrender of Java the  
3 Internment of women and children began. Children, born  
4 in Java, were also interned if the parents were interned.  
5 Confinement was in special areas which soon became  
6 overcrowded. Later on prisons, penitentiaries, coolie  
7 camps, farms, convents, native quarters, etc., were  
8 used.

9 Boys at the age of thirteen were considered  
10 adults and sent to Men's Camps; boys at the age of  
11 eleven, sometimes as young as nine, were often separated  
12 from their mothers and sent to so-called Boys' Camps.  
13 Education was forbidden in all internment areas, women  
14 and children were forced to work at hard labor for long  
15 hours under a tropical sun at menial tasks.

16 2. Conditions.

17 In both Men's and Women's Camps conditions  
18 were inhuman, nearly the same as in prisoner of war  
19 camps. This appears from a series of affidavits.

20 The prosecution enters document 5762 for  
21 identification and the excerpts therefrom as an exhibit.

22 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

23 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
24 No. 5762 will receive exhibit No. 1720 for identifica-  
25 tion only, and the excerpt therefrom will receive



1 exhibit No. 1720A.

2 (Whereupon, prosecution's document  
3 No. 5762 was marked prosecution's exhibit  
4 No. 1720 for identification, the excerpts  
5 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit  
6 No. 1720A and received in evidence.)

7 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The report of J. C.  
8 Reinders Folmer gives a general picture of Men's  
9 Camps. He was a former bank manager and honorary  
10 consul for the Netherlands in Tokyo. As he was familiar  
11 with the Japanese he acted as camp interpreter; prose-  
12 cution document 5762. In L.O.G. Camp, Bandoeng, beat-  
13 ings were frequent, food was insufficient in quantity  
14 and bad in quality; sanitary conditions were bad and  
15 entertainment and divine services were forbidden; no  
16 correspondence, even with relatives, was allowed.

17 In Beros Camp, Tjimahi, conditions deteriorated  
18 as soon as the Japanese Army took over the administra-  
19 tion of the civilian camps. The food was poor -- about  
20 one thousand calories daily -- and the prisoners only  
21 managed to keep alive by buying supplementary food with  
22 the proceeds of the sale of all their valuables. Rats  
23 and dogs were reserved and cooked for the more serious  
24 cases among the patients in the hospital in order to  
25 provide them with at least some meat. Medicines were

1 inadequate and poorly supplied through, after the  
2 Japanese surrender it was proved that ample supplies  
3 had been available all the time.

4 Red Cross parcels were distributed only twice  
5 and then after the Japanese had stolen part of the  
6 contents and by the method of issuing prevented the  
7 internees from obtaining full value from the gifts  
8 by ordering all tins and containers to be emptied  
9 immediately. Reprisals and collective punishments  
10 were inflicted. Children of eleven and twelve were  
11 separated from their mothers. Of a sum of money --  
12 75 guilders for each one of a group of British sub-  
13 jects -- sent by the Holy See, only about one-third  
14 was ever paid. The complaints made by the Japanese  
15 against the internees were remarkable: the prisoners'  
16 attitude was bad; they were not humble enough; they  
17 were arrogant and conceited; their etiquette was wrong  
18 or they had no etiquette at all; their hearts were  
19 not sincere and their thoughts, as appeared from their  
20 faces, were insulting to the Imperial Japanese Army;  
21 disobedience was stamped on their faces. This attitude  
22 on the part of the Japanese was the background of all  
23 the corporeal punishment inflicted for the most trivial  
24 offenses and even for no offenses at all. Nevertheless,  
25 conditions were better than they were in other islands



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20 faces, were insulting to the Imperial Japanese Army;  
21 disobedience was stamped on their faces. This attitude  
22 on the part of the Japanese was the background of all  
23 the corporal punishment inflicted for the most trivial  
24 offenses and even for no offenses at all. Nevertheless,  
25 conditions were better than they were in other islands

1 and a Japanese Red Cross official was said to have  
2 expressed anger at the relatively favorable conditions  
3 in Java.

4 The prosecution enters document 5763 as an  
5 exhibit.

6 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

7 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
8 N. 5763 will receive exhibit No. 1721.

9 (Whereupon, the document above  
10 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
11 No. 1721 and received in evidence.)

12 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTF: According to the  
13 affidavit of Police Officer G. De Leng, about 1500  
14 deaths occurred in the Tjimahi Camps, due to malnutri-  
15 tion, stomach complaints and lack of medicines.

16 The prosecution enters document 5765 for  
17 identification and the excerpt therefrom as an exhibit.

18 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

19 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
20 No. 5765 will receive exhibit No. 1722 for identifica-  
21 tion only, and the excerpts therefrom will receive  
22 exhibit No. 1722A.

23 (Whereupon, prosecution's document  
24 No. 5765 was marked prosecution's exhibit  
25 No. 1722 for identification, the excerpts



1           therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit  
2           No. 1722A and received in evidence.)

3           LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Regarding Women's  
4           Camps, evidence is presented by the affidavit of  
5           Mrs. A. M. Droog -- nee Hartgriulo, prosecution  
6           document 5765; transport of patients was conducted  
7           by brutal methods; forced labor by 2,000 women, 1,200  
8           children under eleven years of age, 900 boys between  
9           eleven and thirteen, even mothers of small and sick  
10          children and women over fifty were compelled to work;  
11          500 women and 625 boys were detailed for extra heavy  
12          work; consequently the state of health deteriorated  
13          in a marked degree.

1           LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The prosecution offers  
2 document 5766 as an exhibit.

3           THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

4           CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
5 No. 5766 will receive exhibit No. 1723.

6                   (Whereupon, prosecution's document  
7 No. 5766 was marked prosecution's exhibit No.  
8 1723 and received in evidence.)

9           LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: This document needs  
10 correction insofar as the date, name and signature  
11 of the interrogator have not been processed in English.  
12 This reads: "I certify that I duly translated the  
13 above to the witness in her own language prior to her  
14 signature which appears above. Signed (illegible)  
15 Translator. Sworn before me (illegible) Major,  
16 No. 4 War Crimes Investigation Team, South East Asia  
17 Command. This tenth day of April Nineteen Hundred and  
18 Forty Six. Detailed to examine the above by the Com-  
19 mander in Chief, Allied Landforces South East Asia.  
20 (Authority: ALFSEA Administrative Instruction No. 1.  
21 paragraph 7)". That is the correction.

22           THE INTERPRETER: Mr. Prosecutor, do you have  
23 the English version of the correction made now?  
24

25           THE MONITOR: What document did you read from?

          LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: This was the correction.



1 THE MONITOR: I realize that, sir. But what  
2 correction, on what document?

3 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: On document 5766.

4 THE MONITOR: Is that the first page or the  
5 second page?

6 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: It is at the end.

7 THE MONITOR: I see. Would you please spec-  
8 ify? It is not in the leading sentence of the brief.  
9 We just follow the brief. We cannot listen to you  
10 first and then read it. We have to read it at the  
11 same time. Please specify before you make any devia-  
12 tion from that synopsis, please.

13 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: This is a correction  
14 that I have to make because it is not in the synopsis,  
15 but the words--

16 THE PRESIDENT: Let the translators know  
17 beforehand of any proposed correction.

18 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: This is only a correc-  
19 tion for the English text and not for the Japanese text,  
20 because it is in the Japanese text.

21 THE PRESIDENT: Well, they were taken by sur-  
22 prise at all events.

23 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The affidavit of  
24 Miss J. P. Risselada, prosecution document 5766,  
25 gives information about Banjobiroe Camp, Ambarawa,

1 Central Java. Food - ninety grams of rice daily -  
2 was poor, mass punishments of a very cruel nature  
3 were inflicted in a cruel way.

4 The prosecution enters document 5769 for  
5 identification, and the excerpt therefrom as an  
6 exhibit.

7 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual  
8 terms.

9 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's docu-  
10 ment No. 5769 will receive exhibit No. 1724 for  
11 identification only, and the excerpt therefrom will  
12 receive exhibit No. 1724-A.

13 (Whereupon, prosecution's docu-  
14 ment No. 5769 was marked prosecution's ex-  
15 hibit No. 1724 for identification; the ex-  
16 cerpt therefrom being marked prosecution's  
17 exhibit No. 1724-A and received in evidence.)

18 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The affidavit  
19 of Mrs. M. P. Haverkamp, prosecution document 5769,  
20 refers to conditions in Karang Pana's Camp, Semar-  
21 ang, Central Java. In order, as they said, to  
22 check an outbreak of infantile paralysis, the Jap-  
23 anese housed 125 old men with the women and their  
24 grown-up daughters in an overcrowded chapel; beat-  
25 ings occurred regularly; children older than nine



1 years were sent away; all the heavy work, to  
2 which an insufficient number of workers was al-  
3 lotted, had to be done by the women; food was very  
4 scanty in amount.

5 The same affidavit describes conditions  
6 in the overcrowded Lampersarie Camp, Semarang.  
7 This was located in a cleared native quarter of  
8 the town; outdoor work for women was compulsory;  
9 young girls had to carry heavy rice bags for more  
10 than five hundred yards; collective punishments  
11 occurred; torture was inflicted on one occasion,  
12 continuing for seven days.

13 The prosecution enters document 5770  
14 for identification, and the excerpt therefrom as  
15 an exhibit.

16 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual  
17 terms.

18 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
19  
20  
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25

1 No. 5770 will receive exhibit No. 1725 for identifica-  
2 tion only. The excerpt therefrom will receive exhibit  
3 No. 1725-A.

4 (Whereupon, prosecution's document  
5 No. 5770 was marked prosecution's exhibit No.  
6 1725 for identification, the excerpt therefrom  
7 being marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1725-A  
8 and received in evidence.)

9 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Cases of rape and  
10 forced prostitution of women and girls at Moentilan,  
11 Central Java, are related by Mrs. Beelman-nee Van  
12 Ballegooyen in her affidavit, prosecution document  
13 5770. The rape and forced prostitution were arranged  
14 by Kempei officials, doctors examined the victims  
15 before they were raped.

16 Visual evidence will be presented by showing  
17 the film "Nippon Presents," prosecution document  
18 5759, in connection with the affidavit of Major J.  
19 Schim Van Der Loeff, R.N.I.A., prosecution document  
20 5758, who discloses facts as to the origin of this  
21 film, and with an affidavit of Brigadier Blackburn,  
22 prosecution document 5740, who as a witness already  
23 gave evidence regarding the origin and character of  
24 this film, before this Tribunal on December 2, 1946.  
25 The Japanese Propaganda Department made a film,



1 "Australia Calling," in which Australians and Dutch  
2 prisoners of war as well as Dutch civilian internees  
3 were forced to play a part under severe threats.

4 The film depicts internees living in almost  
5 luxurious surroundings and conditions, but it was all  
6 faked. The purpose of the film was to weaken Aus-  
7 tralian morale, but the Japanese never succeeded in  
8 getting the picture shown in Australia. The film was  
9 seized after the Japanese surrender. Some of those  
10 who were obliged to take part in it have given the  
11 true story of the fake, and several cuttings of films  
12 made by Allied cameramen a few weeks after the Japanese  
13 surrender have been put in to show the real conditions  
14 in prisoner of war and civilian internees' camps in  
15 Java in order to show the contrast between the actual  
16 facts and the faked presentation.

17 This evidence will be presented at a proper  
18 time subject to the Court's permission. Then I will  
19 read the mentioned affidavits.

20 THE PRESIDENT: I understand the Members of  
21 the Tribunal are prepared to witness this film. When  
22 will it be ready?

23 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: I propose this after-  
24 noon, sir.

25 THE PRESIDENT: This seems to be satisfactory.

1 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Because in the after-  
2 noon it is much darker, and we cannot black out that  
3 window.

4 THE PRESIDENT: I understand from you it  
5 will take about forty-five minutes?

6 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: It will be a bit  
7 more, sir, because--

8 THE PRESIDENT: Well, we will take it after  
9 the second recess in the afternoon -- after the after-  
10 noon recess.

11 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Extermination: The  
12 attitude of the Japanese towards International Law  
13 is clearly shown in the plans made by them for the  
14 destruction of prisoners of war and civilian internees  
15 in the event of an approach by Allied forces. In such  
16 an event, pre-arranged disturbances would take place  
17 as a pretext for wholesale murder. Proof of these  
18 murder plans will be presented at a later stage in  
19 connection with similar plans drawn up in other areas.

20 B. Non-interned population. 1. Romusha:  
21 Forced labor to further the war aims of the conquerors  
22 was one of the benefits of the Greater East Asia Co-  
23 prosperity Sphere established by the Japanese. This  
24 labor consisted of digging trenches, constructing  
25 air raid shelters and other military works, making



1 roads and railways, working in oilfields, coal mines,  
2 et cetera. Javanese youths in particular were con-  
3 scripted for such work. It was called voluntary  
4 labor but was in fact compulsory. The conscription  
5 of Romusha was carried out by a series of round-ups  
6 through the medium of the village chiefs. The  
7 laborers were held in custody and were treated in  
8 the same way as prisoners of war and even worse.

9 The Romusha were sent all over South East  
10 Asia: Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Ambon, and even as  
11 far as Malaya, Burma, Siam and the Philippines.

12 The sea voyages were usually made in small,  
13 open coasting vessels, and often lasted for several  
14 weeks. Food and drink were never adequate, and there  
15 were frequent deaths during these trips.

16 The work demanded, under brutal and severe  
17 discipline, beatings and other cruel corporal punish-  
18 ments, was virtual hard labor. Food was totally inade-  
19 quate, with the result that beriheri, pellagra, trop-  
20 ical ulcers were rife. General surroundings, housing  
21 and sanitary conditions were filthy and unhealthy  
22 leading to dysentery, malaria and scabies. Medical  
23 treatment and hospitalization were either non-existent  
24 or so poor as to offer no chance of arresting the  
25 course of an illness, or preventing the spread of

1 contagious diseases. No care was taken of the dead,  
2 and this constituted a callous infringement on the  
3 "adat", the religious customs of the natives.

4 These facts appear abundantly in a series  
5 of affidavits of victims who survived and will be  
6 introduced presently.

7 In all, some 270,000 natives were sent away.  
8 Only 70,000 have ever been recovered since the war  
9 ended. The prosecution refers to pages 37 and 38  
10 of exhibit 1351.

11 The prosecution enters document 5709 in  
12 evidence.

13 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

14 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
15 No. 5709 will receive exhibit No. 1726.

16 (Whereupon, the document above re-  
17 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
18 No. 1726, and was received in evidence.)

19 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The rough estimate  
20 of the Judge Advocate General at Singapore is that  
21 of the Romusha employed on the construction of the  
22 Burma-Siam Railway, about 80,000, of whom a large  
23 number were Javanese, died.

24 The prosecution enters document 5710 for  
25 identification, and the excerpt therefrom as an



1 exhibit.

2 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

3 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
4 No. 5710 will receive exhibit No. 1727 for identifi-  
5 cation only. The excerpt therefrom will receive  
6 exhibit No. 1727-A.

7 (Whereupon, prosecution's document  
8 No. 5710 was marked prosecution's exhibit  
9 No. 1727 for identification, the excerpt  
10 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit  
11 No. 1727-A and was received in evidence.)

12 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: A.T.I.S. report,  
13 Australian Division South East Asia Command, prosecu-  
14 tion document 5710, containing Japanese reports on  
15 Javanese laborers at the Brunei Oil Refinery in  
16 Borneo, and another on the recruiting of laborers at  
17 Djoc Jakarta, gives the numbers of deceased, sick and  
18 deserters. From these reports a clear impression of  
19 conditions may be obtained.

20 The prosecution desires to emphasize the  
21 terrible conditions which the native populations of  
22 Java, docile and fatalistic, and less resistant than  
23 Westerners, were forced to endure.

24 The prosecution enters document 5700 for  
25 identification, and the excerpts as an exhibit.

1 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

2 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
3 No. 5700 will receive exhibit No. 1728 for identifica-  
4 tion only. The excerpts therefrom will receive ex-  
5 hibit No. 1728-F.

6 (Whereupon, prosecution's document  
7 No. 5700 was marked prosecution's exhibit No.  
8 1728 for identification, the excerpts therefrom  
9 being marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1728-A  
10 and was received in evidence.)

11 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Doelahmaro, ex-  
12 Sergeant R.N.I.A., was ordered to leave his home,  
13 and along with 1700 others was sent to Djurong Camp  
14 near Singapore. Conditions there were appalling.  
15 Bad and insufficient food caused beriberi. Of the  
16 1700 who went there with Doelahmaro only 600 sur-  
17 vived at the end of the war. The remainder had died  
18 or run away.

19 Prosecution enters document 5701 for iden-  
20 tification, and the excerpt therefrom as an exhibit.

21 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

22 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
23 No. 5701 will receive exhibit No. 1729 for identifi-  
24 cation only, and the excerpt therefrom will receive  
25 exhibit No. 1729-A.



1 (Whereupon, prosecution's document  
2 No. 5701 was marked prosecution's exhibit  
3 No. 1729 for identification, the excerpt  
4 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit  
5 No. 1729-A and was received in evidence.)

6 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Kasa Bin Santami  
7 was ordered to work for the Japanese and sent to  
8 Pulau Sekidjang near Singapore. Beatings, especially of  
9 those who reported sick, were a common occurrence.  
10 Even torture was inflicted. During one year's stay  
11 in this camp 500 out of a total of 750 died.

12 The prosecution enters document 5702 for  
13 identification, and the excerpts therefrom as an ex-  
14 hibit.

15 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

16 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
17 No. 5702 will receive exhibit No. 1730 for identifi-  
18 cation only, and the excerpts therefrom will receive  
19 exhibit No. 1730-A.  
20

21 (Whereupon, prosecution's document  
22 No. 5702 was marked prosecution's exhibit  
23 No. 1730 for identification, the excerpts  
24 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit  
25 No. 1730-A, and was received in evidence.)

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Sanrawi was also at

1 Pulau Sekidjang. Between 200 and 300 died out of his  
2 group of 500. Cases of severe torture, unto death,  
3 occurred.

4 The prosecution enters document 5706 for  
5 identification, and the excerpts as an exhibit.

6 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

7 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
8 No. 5706 will receive exhibit No. 1731 for identifi-  
9 cation only, and the marked excerpts therefrom will  
10 receive exhibit No. 1731-A.

11 (Whereupon, prosecution's document  
12 5706 was marked prosecution's exhibit No.  
13 1731 for identification, the excerpts there-  
14 from being marked prosecution's exhibit No.  
15 1731-A, and was received in evidence.)

16 THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Damste, you said  
17 you proposed to read some script with this picture  
18 that is to be shown immediately after the mid-  
19 afternoon recess. You may read any translation of  
20 any Japanese script which you could show was part of  
21 their picture. Do you propose to do any more than  
22 that?  
23

24 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: I was prepared to  
25 read the description and the text of the film as it  
is shown. The text is in English.



1 THE PRESIDENT: Whose contribution will that  
2 be?

3 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The text and the  
4 description of the text as far as necessary as to  
5 understand the film.

6 THE PRESIDENT: It will not be objectionable  
7 so far as it merely refers to places and times, but  
8 it may be beyond that. It depends on the attitude of  
9 the defense.

10 MR. LEVIN: Mr. President.

11 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Levin.

12 MR. LEVIN: If the text is to include more  
13 than time and places, or a description, or an inter-  
14 pretation, we would object to it, because, of course,  
15 that would be a matter of conclusion for the Court.

16 THE PRESIDENT: It could extend beyond time  
17 and place and still be confined to, of course, matters  
18 of fact. But we are not so sure. We will think it  
19 over. But any statement of fact should be proved in  
20 the usual way.

21 We will recess for fifteen minutes.

22 (Whereupon, at 1045, a recess was  
23 taken until 1100, after which the proceedings  
24 were resumed as follows:)  
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1 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International  
2 Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.

3 THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Damste.

4 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Parman Bin Djotaroeno  
5 was also ordered to work for the Japanese and sent  
6 to Pulau Sekidjang. 17 died out of his own group  
7 of 30 and in a year 140 coolies out of 490 died. The  
8 usual conditions existed, namely, bad food, bad  
9 medical facilities and beatings.

10 The prosecution enters document 5712 for  
11 identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

12 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

13 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
14 No. 5712 will receive exhibit No. 1732 for identific-  
15 ation only. The excerpt therefrom will receive exhibit  
16 No. 1732-A.

17 (Whereupon, the document above  
18 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
19 No. 1732 for identification; the excerpts  
20 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit  
21 No. 1732-A and received in evidence.)

22 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Selemat Bin Joences  
23 witnessed the torture of a collie at Pulau Sekidjang.  
24 The collie was wrapped in a mat which was then set on  
25 fire. After this the victim suffered further ill-



1 treatment. This torture was inflicted by a Japanese  
2 doctor. The victim died.

3 The prosecution enters document No. 5703  
4 for identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

5 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

6 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
7 No. 5703 will receive exhibit No. 1733 for identific-  
8 ation only. The excerpt therefrom will receive exhibit  
9 No. 1733-A.

10 (Whereupon, the document above  
11 referred to was marked prosecution's ex-  
12 hibit No. 1733: for identification; the  
13 excerpts therefrom being marked prosecution's  
14 exhibit No. 1733-A and received in evidence.)

15 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Achmad Bin Ketajoeda  
16 was detailed to work at Kampong Baroe, Singapore.  
17 Here only 1,000 among 2,000 coolies were physically  
18 able to work. 4 or 6 died every day. Nevertheless  
19 heavy work under harsh discipline was enforced. At  
20 Palau Bokoamto, near Singapore the coolies were  
21 prevented from taking shelter during an Allied air  
22 raid. As a result many were killed.

23 The prosecution enters document 5704 for  
24 identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

25 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

1 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
2 No. 5704 will receive exhibit No. 1734 for identific-  
3 ation only. The excerpt therefrom will receive exhibit  
4 No. 1734-A.

5 (Whereupon, the document above  
6 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
7 No. 1734 for identification; the excerpts  
8 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit  
9 No. 1734-A and received in evidence.)

10 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Goedel gives a  
11 description of his experiences which the prosecution  
12 desires to read because it provides an average  
13 picture. (Reading):

14 "Can you give any information regarding  
15 acts of violence committed against yourself or others,  
16 which you witnessed:

17 I am a Javanese from the hamlet of Rapihah near Solo.  
18 About 18 months ago I was told to appear before our  
19 village headman who told me that I had to go and work  
20 for the Japanese for 7 weeks at Klaten. Instead of  
21 that I was put on the train with about 1000 men and  
22 taken to Batavia, where I remained for 15 days at  
23 Klender. There we were imprisoned in a camp where  
24 we were guarded by Japanese and were not allowed to  
25 go out. There were a few, I no longer recollect



1 their names, who tried to run away, but they were  
2 nearly beaten to death by the Japanese.

3 After our stay at Klender we were driven to Tandjoeng  
4 Priok and driven aboard a ship. Then we sailed direct  
5 to Singapore, where I was taken to the camp in  
6 Henderson Road, at which I have remained since, and  
7 still am. For food we got there a little rice mixed  
8 with maize and a kind of sweet potato. There were  
9 very many sick, above all with dysentery, beriberi  
10 and tropical ulcers; there was also a great deal of  
11 malaria. There was no quinine or any other medicines;  
12 the sick were given a watery medicine, that never  
13 had any effect. There were no bandage appliances.  
14 This camp was a transit camp where all Javanese came,  
15 who were transported from here to other destinations.  
16 The sick were consequently left behind here. Very  
17 many people died here; every day certainly 15 to 20  
18 people died. I do not know how many died in toto,  
19 but certainly estimate the number at about 2000. The  
20 dead were left lying for about two days, and were then  
21 taken away on a motor truck; I do not know where. There  
22 were frequent beatings here by the Japanese, if they  
23 had any comments about the work. About eight months  
24 ago I was accused of stealing a blanket, with which  
25 I had nothing whatever to do. The Japanese soldier

1 IRAKOBO bound a rope round my neck and left me  
2 suspended like that for a night. The following morning  
3 at seven o'clock the Japanese soldiers KIMOTO and  
4 IRAKOBO began to maltreat me. These Japanese also  
5 forced each of 260 Javanese to give me a few blows  
6 with a leather strap. Without respite I was thrashed  
7 by them with their leather shoes, which maltreatment  
8 lasted until eleven o'clock. Thereafter my arms and  
9 my legs were bound, and my head was put into a basin  
10 of water, whereby I was half drowned. After half an  
11 hour they stopped this, and tied me securely to the wall  
12 of one of the barracks, where I stood bound for a  
13 week. I was then full of wounds; I had three bleeding  
14 wounds on my back, made by IRAKOBO with a native knife.  
15 My left foot displayed a big bloody wound made by  
16 IRAKOBO with a piece of iron.  
17 "N.B. witness shows me, the interrogator, the distinctly  
18 visible scars of these wounds, as well as scars on  
19 the fore-arms resulting from the wounds received through  
20 his bonds).  
21 I was covered with blood all over my body, and stood  
22 bound like that for a whole week, without being cleaned  
23 or my wounds being tended.  
24 All this time I only got a little rice porridge to eat  
25



1 twice a day. When after a week I was unbound, all  
2 my limbs and my body was badly swollen. I was then  
3 no longer in a condition to make any movement what-  
4 soever, and had to be carried to my sleeping place by  
5 others. Only after a month was I in a position to  
6 move about a little again, and slowly made a complete  
7 recovery. I have retained no lasting injury as the  
8 result of this maltreatment."

9 The prosecution enters document 5705 for  
10 identification and the excerpt as an exhibit.

11 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

12 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
13 No. 5705 will receive exhibit No. 1735 for identifica-  
14 tion only. The excerpt therefrom will receive exhibit  
15 No. 1735-A.

16 (Whereupon, the document above  
17 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
18 No. 1735 for identification; the excerpts  
19 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit  
20 No. 1735-A and received in evidence.)

21 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Boejong alias Tawahir  
22 describes among other cases of ill-treatment at Pulau  
23 Damar near Singapore, how a coolie was buried alive  
24 after severe corporal punishment.

25 The prosecution enters document 5707 for

1 identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

2 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

3 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
4 No. 5707 will receive exhibit No. 1736 for identifica-  
5 tion only. The excerpt therefrom will receive exhibit  
6 No. 1736-A.

7 (Whereupon, the document above  
8 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
9 No. 1736 for identification; the excerpts  
10 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit  
11 No. 1736-A and received in evidence.)

12 LIEUT. COLONEL DANSTE: Rebo was forced to  
13 work at Tandjong Pinang, near Singapore. He depicts  
14 a very serious case of torture resulting in death.  
15 In 9 months 400 out of 750 coolies died.

16 The prosecution enters document 5711 for  
17 identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

18 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

19 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
20 No. 5711 will receive exhibit No. 1737 for identifica-  
21 tion only. The marked excerpt therefrom will receive  
22 exhibit No. 1737-A.

23 (Whereupon, the document above  
24 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
25 No. 1737 for identification; the marked excerpts



therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit  
No. 1737-A and received in evidence.)

LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Tahir testifies to  
the torturing of a Chinese coolie, at Pulau Batang,  
near Singapore. The coolie was beaten until one of  
his thighbones was broken. He received no medical  
treatment; his fellow-coolies were forbidden to help  
him; he was buried with only his head above the ground;  
later he was thrown into the sea while possibly still  
alive.

1           The prosecution offers document 5723 for  
2 identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

3           THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

4           CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
5 No. 5723 will receive exhibit No. 1738 for identifi-  
6 cation only; the excerpt therefrom will receive  
7 exhibit No. 1738-A.

8           (Whereupon, the document above  
9 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
10 No. 1738 for identification only; the excerpt  
11 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit  
12 No. 1738-A and received in evidence.)

13          LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Dachlan, then a  
14 youth of eighteen, was sent to Macassar, Celebes.  
15 Four coolies, out of the total of 400 on board, died  
16 during the trip.

17          The prosecution offers document 5724 for  
18 identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

19          THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

20          CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
21 No. 5724 will receive exhibit No. 1739 for identifica-  
22 tion only; the excerpt therefrom will receive exhibit  
23 No. 1739-A.

24          (Whereupon, the document above  
25 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit



1 No. 1739 for identification only; the excerpt  
2 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit  
3 No. 1739-A and received in evidence.)

4 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Amat Nawi, then  
5 fifty-five years of age, was sent as the leader of  
6 100 fellow villagers, part of a draft of 1500  
7 coolies, to Moena, Celebes. Five hundred died in  
8 a year. Of his own group only sixty survived.

9 The prosecution enters document 5728  
10 as an exhibit.

11 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

12 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
13 No. 5728 will receive exhibit No. 1740.

14 (Whereupon, the document above  
15 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
16 No. 1740 and received in evidence.)

17 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Goenoeng was sent  
18 to Balikpapan where conditions among the 1500  
19 coolies were the same as everywhere else in Romusha  
20 camps.

21 The prosecution enters document 5714 for  
22 identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

23 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

24 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
25 No. 5714 will receive exhibit No. 1741 for identifi-

1 cation only and the excerpt therefrom will receive  
2 exhibit No. 1741-A.

3 (Whereupon, the document above  
4 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
5 No. 1741 for identification only; the excerpt  
6 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit  
7 No. 1741-A and received in evidence.)

8 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Paiman was sent  
9 to Singapore. During the voyage, which lasted a  
10 week, thirty persons died and other sixteen died on  
11 the wharf. In the period of two and a half years  
12 preceding the Japanese capitulation at least a  
13 thousand died. The corpses were not buried immed-  
14 ately but were carried by friends and acquaintances  
15 outside the camp into an open field where, wrapped  
16 in mats, they were laid in the open air for a few  
17 days from where lorries carried them away.

18 The prosecution enters document 5726 for  
19 identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

20 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

21 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
22 No. 5726 will receive exhibit No. 1742 for identifi-  
23 cation only and the excerpt therefrom will receive  
24 exhibit No. 1742-A.

25 (Whereupon, the document above



1 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
2 No. 1742 for identification only; the excerpt  
3 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit  
4 No. 1742-A and received in evidence.)

5 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Abdul Mazid made a  
6 forced trip through the archipelago and was ordered  
7 to work under miserable conditions at Singapore,  
8 Halmaheira (Moluccas), Macassar and Singkang  
9 (Celebes).

10 The prosecution enters document 5722 for  
11 identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

12 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

13 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
14 No. 5722 will receive exhibit No. 1743 for identifi-  
15 cation only and the excerpt therefrom will receive  
16 exhibit No. 1743-A.

17 (Whereupon, the document above  
18 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
19 No. 1743 for identification only; the excerpt  
20 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit  
21 No. 1743-A and received in evidence.)

22 Madali was even sent to Manila as well as  
23 to Singapore and Menado (Celebes).

24 The prosecution enters document 5708 as an  
25 exhibit.

1 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

2 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
3 No. 5708 will receive exhibit No. 1744.

4 (Whereupon, the document above  
5 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
6 No. 1744 and received in evidence.)

7 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Koper, then seven-  
8 teen years of age, was ordered for coolie labor  
9 and eventually sent to Tjimpon, Siam, where approx-  
10 imately thirty percent of the total number of  
11 Romusha died.

12 The prosecution enters document 5715  
13 as an exhibit.

14 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

15 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
16 No. 5715 will receive exhibit No. 1745.

17 (Whereupon, the document above  
18 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
19 No. 1745 and received in evidence.)

20 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The prosecution  
21 desires to provide visual evidence by introducing  
22 four photographs taken at Seletar Camp near Singapore  
23 by Army Film and Photo Section, S.E.A.C., in connec-  
24 tion with the letter of the said Section dated 19  
25 September 1945.



1           Kempei Tai.

2           The Japanese measures of terrorization  
3 have already been mentioned by Major de Weerd,  
4 exhibit 1351, passim.

5           The prosecution enters document 5731 as  
6 an exhibit.

7           THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

8           CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
9 No. 5731 will receive exhibit No. 1746.

10           (Whereupon, the document above  
11 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
12 No. 1746 and received in evidence.)

13           LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: No discrimination  
14 was made as to race or sex. Thousands became victims  
15 of the military police. A general survey of the  
16 results was given by the head of the War Crimes  
17 Section of N.E.F.I.S. (Netherlands Forces Intel-  
18 ligence Service) at Batavia, prosecution document  
19 No. 5731 showing that 439 persons were sentenced to  
20 death and executed by court martial, Java; however,  
21 this number does not include many death sentences  
22 pronounced by local Kempei Tai and death sentences  
23 against 38 persons from Kesilir Camp. One thousand  
24 one hundred seventy-five persons were punished by  
25 court martial, Java, sentences varying between one

1 year and lifelong imprisonment. It further appears  
2 that 304 persons died in jail before being sentenced  
3 as a result of torture and bad conditions.

4 The prosecution enters document 5746 for  
5 identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

6 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

7 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
8 No. 5746 will receive exhibit No. 1747 for identifi-  
9 cation only and the marked excerpt therefrom will  
10 receive exhibit No. 1747-A.

11 (Whereupon, the document above  
12 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
13 No. 1747 for identification only; the excerpt  
14 therefrom being marked prosecution's exhibit  
15 No. 1747-A and received in evidence.)

16 LIEUT. COLONEL DANSTE: Inhuman treatment  
17 of the utmost brutality was applied systematically  
18 and methodically, all over Java, not only at Kempei  
19 Tai headquarters but also in prison and even during  
20 trials in the courtroom. Evidence of appalling  
21 torture and ill-treatment is contained in the follow-  
22 ing series of affidavits and statements:

23 Doctor H. E. Boissevain, mayor of Semarang,  
24 describes in his sworn statement the ill-treatment  
25 by Semarang and Batavia Kempei Tai, not only the



1 tortures and the bad accommodation at the Kempei-  
2 quarters, but also the way in which a court martial  
3 trial was conducted.

4 With the permission of the Court I will  
5 read some parts of this affidavit.

6 Page 9, in the middle:

7 "In the afternoon, however, they asked me  
8 with whom I had plotted against Japan and what es-  
9 pionage I had accomplished so far. As I denied  
10 having served as a spy, KANEKO beat me with a bamboo  
11 stick, alternately with a leather dogwhip, on my  
12 back; and the interpreter constantly pommelled my  
13 arms and shoulders with a ruler. After a three  
14 hours' trial I was just able to walk back to my  
15 cell and took a bath in the open space before the  
16 cells. As I undressed, there arose a common cry of  
17 painful astonishment at the sight of my back and  
18 shoulders, which were beaten black and blue. After  
19 the bath I had to cling to a little wall in order  
20 not to break down altogether. Then I was carried away  
21 by two guardians to a separate cell. Ever since that  
22 date (October 9, 1943) until my sentence (January 31,  
23 1945) I had to endure solitary confinement.

24 "The next day the trial was continued,  
25 KANEKO and KATSUMA clamoring terribly, and the blue

1 spots turned to wounds, because every denial was  
2 answered with thrashings and lashes on the head,  
3 back and arms, blows with the fists in the face  
4 and kicking with the heavy military boots against  
5 the ribs and shins. They scorched with burning  
6 cigarettes and applied electric current that made  
7 one bounce and dance like a frog, screaming until  
8 one fainted; all this in order to get their much  
9 desired confessions. These methods of trial were  
10 so barbarious, the treatment so brutal, so beastly  
11 and so void of any humanity, that the physical  
12 tortures and moral agonies are beyond description.  
13 The traces of this treatment are still to be seen  
14 on my face and all over my body.

15 "When this trial has lasted for about one  
16 week, and I was still denying the fantastic charges,  
17 KANEKO thrashed me, purposely, for such a long time  
18 until I fell down unconscious, while he added to  
19 the last blows the words: 'Oppas, bawak di kamar  
20 sakit' (Guardian, carry him to the hospital).

21 "I awoke in the hospital of the jail,  
22 lying on a crib strained with canvas. My wounds  
23 were doctored by fellow prisoners with iodine, but  
24 not dressed. My dirty, bloody clothes stuck to my  
25 body and the crib swarmed with vermin.



1            "There I lay for some weeks and the  
2 trial went on daily. Nearly every day I was  
3 called for trial; between two assistant-nurses I  
4 was dragged to the torture chamber, being unable  
5 to walk myself. I could hardly rise from my crib  
6 and, clinging to the other cribs, had to drag myself  
7 forward to the W.C. and washing place."  
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Page 11, the first marked excerpt:

"KANEKO succeeded in bringing me sometimes to a state of semi-unconsciousness and apathy by thrashings, kicking, hanging on the arms which were tied backwards, driving an electric current through my body; once he tried to break one of my wrists by means of a large wooden pair of pincers (the traces are still visible on my left wrist). So there were moments when I admitted the most fantastic charges. But when some days afterwards, being in a better physical and spiritual condition, I was interrogated anew about it, I denied, of course, to be guilty. The ill treatment at last went so far and I got exhausted to such a degree, that one day (October 1943) two Kempei men, who were visiting the jail hospital, saw me lying there and ordered to transport me to the central city hospital by ambulance."

Then I go over to page 15, the first paragraph:

"When the trial had lasted for more than 14 months and KANEKO had written volumes about it and copied them again and again, the official reports being made still more 'convincing,' without having succeeded in getting a story acceptable to normal logic, this 'case' apparently began to bore the



1 Page 11, the first marked excerpt:

2 "KANEKO succeeded in bringing me sometimes  
3 to a state of semi-unconsciousness and apathy by  
4 thrashings, kicking, hanging on the arms which were  
5 tied backwards, driving an electric current through  
6 my body; once he tried to break one of my wrists by  
7 means of a large wooden pair of pincers (the traces  
8 are still visible on my left wrist). So there were  
9 moments when I admitted the most fantastic charges.  
10 But when some days afterwards, being in a better  
11 physical and spiritual condition, I was interrogated  
12 anew about it, I denied, of course, to be guilty. The  
13 ill treatment at last went so far and I got exhausted  
14 to such a degree, that one day (October 1943) two  
15 Kempei men, who were visiting the jail hospital, saw  
16 me lying there and ordered to transport me to the  
17 central city hospital by ambulance."

18 Then I go over to page 15, the first para-  
19 graph:

20 "When the trial had lasted for more than 14  
21 months and KANEKO had written volumes about it and  
22 copied them again and again, the official reports  
23 being made still more 'convincing,' without having  
24 succeeded in getting a story acceptable to normal  
25 logic, this 'case' apparently began to bore the

1 Kempetai Head Office in Batavia! In the early part  
2 of December 1943 they sent about six Kempei men from  
3 the H.Q. to us, who, after repeated interrogation,  
4 closed the trial. They made much reduced official  
5 reports in the Japanese language and characters,  
6 which we could not read but were nevertheless com-  
7 pelled to sign, without being told the contents.  
8 Afterwards these reports turned out to be our 'con-  
9 fessions,' in which we were charged with the queerest  
10 facts, like using grandmothers for the role of  
11 seducers of soldiers to find out their secrets, as  
12 mentioned above."

13 Prosecution enters document 5745 for identi-  
14 fication and the excerpts as an exhibit.

15 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

16 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
17 No. 5745 will receive exhibit No. 1748 for identifi-  
18 cation only; the excerpts therefrom will receive  
19 exhibit No. 1748A.

20 (Whereupon, the document above re-  
21 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
22 No. 1748 for identification; the excerpts  
23 therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit  
24 No. 1748A and received in evidence.)

25 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Dental student



1 W. F. WIJTING, in his statement relates his experi-  
2 ences at Batavia Kempeitai, ironically located in  
3 the Court of Justice, and also gives a description  
4 of a trial. Prosecution document 5745.

5 The prosecution enters document 5748 for  
6 identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

7 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

8 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
9 No. 5748 will receive exhibit No. 1749 for identifi-  
10 cation only; the excerpts therefrom will receive  
11 exhibit No. 1749A.

12 (Whereupon, the document above re-  
13 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
14 No. 1749 for identification; the excerpts  
15 therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit  
16 No. 1749A and received in evidence.)

17 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Major A. ZIMMERMAN,  
18 R.N.I.A., reports of the methods of Kempei-torture at  
19 Buitenzorg, showing a certain specialization and a  
20 highly developed grade of skill on the part of the  
21 torturers. There were specialists in hanging, in  
22 kidney-beating, in the watertest, and torture by  
23 electricity. This report contains a survey of the  
24 ill-treatment of 22 of his fellow-prisoners. Prose-  
25 cution document 5748.

1 The prosecution enters document 5747 for  
2 identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

3 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

4 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document  
5 No. 5747 will receive exhibit No. 1750 for identifi-  
6 cation only; the excerpts therefrom will receive  
7 exhibit No. 1750A.

8 (Whereupon, the document above re-  
9 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
10 No. 1750 for identification; the excerpts  
11 therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit  
12 No. 1750A and received in evidence.)

13 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: With the Court's  
14 permission I will read a part of it that is on page  
15 3, the first marked paragraph:

16 "In the afternoon the examination was re-  
17 sumed. BANG wanted to know if I knew any people in  
18 Buitenzorg, such as Bakhuis, etc. I said that I  
19 knew nobody in Buitenzorg upon which statement BANG  
20 took a bamboo pole about three inches thick with  
21 which he started to beat me wherever he could:  
22 hands, face, head, etc. After the bamboo was broken  
23 into ribbons, he put it into water and went on beat-  
24 ing me with it, which caused terrific pain and wounds.  
25 Later on, in another examination, the bamboo was re-



1 placed by an iron rod, and a rubber trunk." I sup-  
2 pose this must be "truncheon."

3 "This kind of examination went on for many  
4 days. Day after day I was beaten by BANG. Every day  
5 I was taken from my cell twice, sometimes even three  
6 times, questioned on my relations and friends in  
7 Buitenzorg. To prevent monotony he gave me electri-  
8 zation. I could not exactly count the number of  
9 times that I was given electrization, but if I am  
10 not gravely mistaken it was altogether 39 times.

11 "I was questioned upon almost everything:  
12 my relations with Bakhuis, with Wernink (Van Dam)  
13 with allied spies, spies from Chungking, in Batavia  
14 and Buitenzorg. I was shown three photographs of  
15 Chungking spies who were working in the Netherlands  
16 East Indies and when I denied having ever seen them,  
17 I was promptly given another thrashing.

18 "When BANG did not succeed in getting any-  
19 thing out of me, he gave me the water-test. This was  
20 done by BANG, assisted by TAMAMINI and two other Japs,  
21 whose names I do not know. I was tied to the bench  
22 with my hands cuffed on my back. At a certain  
23 moment my agony was such that I broke the handcuffs.  
24 A Jap stepped on my belly and tried to stamp so long  
25 that the water came out of my mouth. When he suc-

1     ceeded, they started to jeer at me and burned me  
2     with their glowing cigarette-ends."

3             The prosecution enters document 5750 for  
4     identification and the excerpts as an exhibit.

5             THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

6             CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document  
7     5750 will receive exhibit No. 1751 for identification  
8     only; the excerpts therefrom will receive exhibit No.  
9     1751A.

10            (Whereupon, the document above re-  
11     ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
12     No. 1751 for identification; the excerpts  
13     therefrom were marked exhibit No. 1751A  
14     and received in evidence.)

15            LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Professor, Doctor  
16     Engineer E. DE VRIES, testifies that he was tortured  
17     first at Buitenzorg. He estimates his first interro-  
18     gation as probably the kindest that was ever ex-  
19     perienced at Buitenzorg, although he suffered  
20     several beatings and the watertest. Others were  
21     treated in a very bad way: Captain WERNINCK was  
22     tortured 47 times; 14 times he was beaten into un-  
23     consciousness. The Reverend JENS died the day after  
24     having been tortured. The Indonesian doctor KAYADOE  
25     was killed while under torture due to lack of skill



1 of the torturer. At Semarang Professor DE VRIES  
2 suffered the watertest 22 times during a period of  
3 2 months, and his interrogation amounted to 500  
4 hours in toto. Prosecution document 5750.  
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1           The prosecution offers document No. 5751  
2 for identification, and the excerpts as an exhibit.

3           THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

4           CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document  
5 No. 5751 will receive exhibit No. 1752 for identifi-  
6 cation only; the excerpts therefrom will receive  
7 exhibit No. 1752-A.

8           (Whereupon, the document above re-  
9 ferred was marked prosecution's exhibit No.  
10 1752 for identification only, and the excerpts  
11 therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit  
12 No. 1752-A and received in evidence.)

13           LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Dr. R. Flachs, a Swiss en-  
14 gineer, gives a detailed report on Kempitai at Bandung,  
15 showing especially the prison conditions. With the  
16 Court's permission, I will read some parts of it on  
17 page 8, the last paragraph:

18           "During the first 35 days the calories, con-  
19 tained in the food and calculated scientifically and  
20 optimistically, did not exceed 650, instead of the  
21 1560 required. During the second period, during  
22 which the relatives contributed payments, they  
23 amounted to maximum 1120, fats and albumen being  
24 still practically missing."  
25

          I go over to page 9, the first marked



1 paragraph:

2 "C. Hygiene: For all the prisoners, who  
3 finally amounted to about 100 in number, only one  
4 latrine and a tap for water was in existence. This  
5 tap was fixed at a height of about 1 meter and served  
6 as a shower. The condition of the latrine was filthy  
7 beyond description and the stench unbearable, espe-  
8 cially after an outbreak of dysentery. The prisoners  
9 were only allowed to make use of the latrine one by  
10 one. Assuming a person needs only 6 minutes then the  
11 time required by all the prisoners would be 600 minutes  
12 or 10 hours. Permission to use the W. C. and facili-  
13 ties were however granted from 8 o'clock a. m. till 8  
14 p. m., so that while allowing the ladies a little more  
15 time, each prisoners could use the W. C. only once in  
16 24 hours. It is unimaginable what the feeling, under  
17 these abominable conditions must have been amongst those  
18 sick with dysentery, not mentioning the great danger  
19 of contamination in the cells. Especially those who  
20 were unable to obtain any change of clothing were in  
21 imminent danger of contamination and there were many.  
22 Owing to undernourishment and loss of blood due to  
23 dysentery they were so weakened, that, against the  
24 principle of the place, some at least were brought to  
25 the hospital, where many died of the consequences of

1 the sickness and their generally enfeebled constitu-  
2 tion."

3 I will read from page 10, "E. Police  
4 Investigations":

5 "E. Police Investigations: All the  
6 prisoners, including myself, who were arrested on  
7 the 2nd of June, were given numbers. Mine was No. 30.  
8 Three days after the arrest, the first, with No. 51,  
9 was called out. This was done by an accomplice who  
10 called out the number from a chit signed by a police  
11 officer. No. 51 was equally convinced of his inno-  
12 cence as the others and presumed that after short  
13 investigation he would be set at liberty. He left  
14 the cell at 10 a. m. and failing to return by 6 in  
15 the evening everybody presumed that he had been re-  
16 leased. An hour later however he appeared with  
17 blood-congested face and hardly able to stand upright.  
18 Two Nippon Officers (1 & 2) and two Indonesian offi-  
19 cers (one, No. 3) had manhandled him at the same time.  
20 In such pitiable condition was he that he was unable  
21 to speak and we consequently heard of his martyrdom  
22 only next day, by which time No. 19 had also been  
23 called up. It would lead too far to enumerate  
24 separately each case and I shall here only describe  
25 the way the interrogations were conducted and the



1 kind of persuasions used.

2 "On being called up, the prisoner was asked:  
3 'Why have you been arrested?' to which most of the  
4 prisoners replied, that they did not know. This was  
5 usually followed by a flogging, varying from 50-300  
6 strokes. The instruments used for this torture I  
7 shall describe below. "were the prisoners still  
8 obstinate, e. i., did not confess, then further  
9 corporal punishment was inflicted. These punish-  
10 ments can be classified as follows:

11 "a) 'The art of flogging.' In this, a great  
12 variety was shown, starting with a single stick, then  
13 a rattan varying in thickness; followed a flogging  
14 whip with leather thongs the ends of which were  
15 weighted with metal balls. About the meanest instru-  
16 ment however was the whip, the leather thongs of which  
17 were provided with iron hooks, which simply tore the  
18 flesh to bits. To deaden the cries of the tortured  
19 prisoners, the worst illtreatments took place in a  
20 cellar, which was also used as an airraid shelter by  
21 the police. The prisoner was usually tied to a post  
22 or manacled in a sitting position, to prevent him  
23 from attacking the police, which sometimes occurred  
24 in the beginning, when a prisoner went frantic under  
25 the punishment given to him.

1            "b) The next punishment was by 'electric  
2 current.' Ordinary alternating current of 110 volt  
3 was used, one terminal being fixed f. i. with a  
4 calmp to the leg and the other left free. In the  
5 case of the men the second terminal was connected with  
6 the arm, or if still no confession was forthcoming  
7 to the nostrils. With the women the second terminal  
8 was sometimes applied to the nipple of the breast.

9            "c) The third degree of punishment was  
10 'suffocation by immersions. A towel was fixed under  
11 the chin and drawn over the face. Then many buckets  
12 of water were poured into the towel so that the water  
13 gradually reached the mouth and rising further  
14 eventually also the nostrils, thus preventing him  
15 from breathing, which resulted in his becoming uncon-  
16 scious and collapsing like a person drowned. This  
17 procedure was sometimes repeated 5 - 6 times in suc-  
18 cession. Did the prisoner not confess, he was mostly  
19 led back to the cell to pass the night in his wet  
20 clothes.

21            "d) The next punishment consisted of the  
22 bandaging together of the fingers with a stick put  
23 between each, which were also fastened together and  
24 could be further tightened by means of a rope. This  
25 punishment, it appears, produced unbearable pains and



1 the fingers remain for days very swollen and cannot  
2 be used for some time.

3 "e) Another punishment with which one of  
4 the inmates of my cell was threatened, is the shaving  
5 of the head, after which a number of cuts are in-  
6 flicted on the head with a razor. These wounds are  
7 then treated with tincture of iodium.

8 "f) Putting out cigarettes and cigars on  
9 all parts of the body is a very common punishment.  
10 The prisoner is usually asked, whether he wants a  
11 cigarette and whether his reply is 'Yes' or 'No'  
12 burning cigarettes or cigars are put out behind his  
13 ears, on the nose, in the face and other parts of the  
14 body. This usually results in festering wounds, which  
15 cause the so punished intense pain.

16 "g) The most recalcitrant, who even after  
17 all these punishments failed to confess, had f. i.  
18 the finger broken. I have personally set the dis-  
19 located and broken finger of a fellow prisoner.

20 "h) One of the meanest punishments were  
21 the kicks given with hobnailed military boots into  
22 the soft parts of the body while the prisoner was  
23 sitting bound on the floor. Internal bleeding was  
24 mostly the result. I have seen fellow prisoners,  
25 who for weeks passed blood and also suffered from

1 severe bleeding of the stomach.

2 "i) To remain standing for 4 days and  
3 nights without food and drink and to be thrashed  
4 every four hours by an accomplice was another penalty.

5 "k) The 2 Nipponers (1, 2), chief of the  
6 police and his assistant took a special delight in  
7 indulging in Judo (Jujutsu - Jap. wrestling). A  
8 fellow prisoner, 50 years old, related how he was  
9 catapulted from one corner of the room to another,  
10 just like a ball and that only by the greatest  
11 dexterity and luck did he contrive to fall so. that  
12 no damage was done to arms, legs and neck. For a  
13 whole year afterwards he still had pains in his chest  
14 and recalls with trepidation, what these two well-  
15 nourished creatures had done to a famished man, who  
16 was thrown about till he finally became unconscious."

17 And then on page 18, the first paragraph:

18 "C. Punishment. At 'Bantjeuj' there were  
19 also a few men of the Kempei dai Nippon and some  
20 Indonesian officers appeared occasionally for interro-  
21 gations. Apart from the means of torture already  
22 described and used by the police, they showed here  
23 a partiality for 'hanging.' The same prisoner whose  
24 finger had been broken by the police, was hanged  
25 by his neck till he was unconscious, then taken down,



1 revived with water and then hanged again. This was  
2 done five times in succession. This same man, who  
3 had been beaten nearly to death on several occasions  
4 and had suffered so much by other tortures already,  
5 was absolutely tired of life. Finally he was forced  
6 to drink the water of the latrine, so that he promptly  
7 contracted bacillary dysentery."

8 The prosecution enters document 5754 as an  
9 exhibit.

10 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

11 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution document  
12 No. 5754 will receive exhibit No. 1753.

13 (Whereupon, the document above re-  
14 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
15 No. 1753 and received in evidence.)

16 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Mrs. H. E. Engelen,  
17 in her affidavit, gives a description of the methods  
18 of Sourabaya Kempeitai, prosecution document 5754,  
19 showing that the torturers made no discrimination  
20 according to sex.

21 The Kempeitai at Batavia in particular  
22 showed the most inhuman treatment. They selected  
23 their victims by preference from among the wives of  
24 the highest officials and leading businessmen.  
25 Examples of the ill-treatment and torture appear

1 from the following affidavits:

2 The prosecution enters document 5741 for  
3 identification, and the excerpts as an exhibit.

4 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

5 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
6 No. 5741 will receive exhibit No. 1754 for identi-  
7 fication only; and the excerpts therefrom will receive  
8 exhibit No. 1754-A.

9 (Whereupon, the document above re-  
10 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
11 No. 1754 for identification, and the excerpts  
12 therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit  
13 No. 1754-A and received in evidence.)

14 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Mrs. A. D. Van Mook,  
15 wife of the present Lieutenant Governor-General of  
16 the Netherlands Indies who had played an active part  
17 in the fruitless so-called economic negotiations be-  
18 tween the Netherlands and Japan in 1940-1941,  
19 prosecution document 5741. With the Court's permission  
20 I will read this short affidavit.

21 "In the Kerpei, Batavia (Building of the  
22 University of Law), on July 21, 1942, after an  
23 interrogation, I had to sit down in the Japanese way  
24 on five sharp little beams, most similar to foot-  
25 scrapers, so that I came to sit with my shins on the



1 sharp edge. --- I sat there from about 11 a. m. to  
2 4 p. m. without food and drink. This was repeated  
3 the next day from approx. 2 p. m. until 5 p. m. ---  
4 The next morning the water torture was applied to me,  
5 twice in succession. This lasted one hour. The  
6 afternoon of the next day they applied the water  
7 torture to me once more."

8 The prosecution enters document No. 5742  
9 for identification only and the excerpts as an exhibit.

10 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

11 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
12 No. 5742 will receive exhibit No. 1755 for identi-  
13 fication only, and the excerpt therefrom will receive  
14 exhibit No. 1755-A.

15 (Whereupon, the document above re-  
16 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
17 No. 1755 for identification, and the excerpts  
18 therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit  
19 No. 1755-A and received in evidence.)

20 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Mrs. S. M. J. Idenburg,  
21 wife of the Chief of Cabinet of the Governor-General  
22 before the war, prosecution document No. 5742.

23 The prosecution enters document No. 5743,  
24 the affidavit of F. H. Loupatty, for identification,  
25 and the excerpts as an exhibit.

1 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

2 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
3 No. 5743 will receive exhibit No. 1756 for identifi-  
4 cation only, and the excerpts therefrom will receive  
5 exhibit No. 1756-A.

6 (Whereupon, the document above re-  
7 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
8 No. 1756 for identification, and the excerpts  
9 therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit  
10 No. 1756-A and received in evidence.)

11 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The prosecution  
12 also enters the affidavit of S. Pattinama, document  
13 No. 5744, for identification, and the excerpts as an  
14 exhibit.

15 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

16 This is a lengthy document, if you are going  
17 to read any of it.

18 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: I will read no more  
19 documents, sir.

20 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
21 No. 5744 will receive exhibit No. 1757 for identifica-  
22 tion only, and the marked excerpts therefrom will re-  
23 ceive exhibit No. 1757-A.

24 (Whereupon, the document above re-  
25 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit



1 No. 1757 for identification, and the excerpts  
2 therefrom were marked prosecution's exhibit  
3 No. 1757-A and received in evidence.)

4 THE PRESIDENT: Perhaps you should be  
5 ready to show your picture as soon as you finish  
6 this synopsis. That may be before the mid-afternoon  
7 recess. The Tribunal may decide to take the picture  
8 when you finish the synopsis; I do not know. I will  
9 have to consult my colleagues about that.

10 We will adjourn until half-past one.

11 (Whereupon, at 1200, a recess was  
12 taken.)  
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## 1 AFTERNOON SESSION

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3 The Tribunal met, pursuant to recess,  
4 at 1330.

5 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International  
6 Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.

7 THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Damste.

8 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Mr. President, and  
9 Members of the Court.

10 F. H. Loupatty and S. Pattinama give a  
11 description of their own sufferings and also of the  
12 nauseating torture and ill-treatment of Mrs. Van  
13 Waveren, wife of the associate director of the Java  
14 Bank, the official circulation bank. This is probably  
15 the most inhuman case. Mrs. Van Waveren died after  
16 unremitting torture under the most miserable conditions.

17 The prosecution enters document 5733 for iden-  
18 tification, and the excerpts as an exhibit.

19 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

20 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
21 No. 5733 will receive exhibit No. 1758 for identifica-  
22 tion only. The excerpt therefrom will receive exhibit  
23 No. 1758-A.  
24

25 (Whereupon, prosecution's document  
No. 5733 was marked prosecution's exhibit



1 No. 1758 for identification; and the excerpt  
2 therefrom, bearing the same document number,  
3 was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1758-A  
4 and received in evidence.)

5 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The prosecution enters  
6 document 5734 for identification, and the excerpts as  
7 an exhibit.

8 THE PRESIDENT: What is the last exhibit about?  
9 You haven't a word of explanation.

10 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The explanation will  
11 be given, Mr. President.

12 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

13 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
14 No. 5734 will receive exhibit No. 1759 for identifica-  
15 tion only. The excerpt therefrom, bearing the same  
16 document number, will receive exhibit No. 1759-A.

17 (Whereupon, prosecution's document  
18 No. 5734 was marked prosecution's exhibit  
19 No. 1759 for identification; and the excerpt  
20 therefrom, bearing the same document number, was  
21 marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1759-A and  
22 received in evidence.)

23 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: A special case is that  
24 of the execution of about nineteen civilians at Soura-  
25 baya, more than a week after the Japanese surrender,

1 with the knowledge of Major General YAMAMOTO, the  
2 Gunseikan (Governor General) of Java at that time, as  
3 appears from his affidavit, prosecution document 5733,  
4 in connection with the affidavit of Lr. Ch. O. Van Der  
5 Plas, representative of the Netherlands Indies Govern-  
6 ment, prosecution document 5734.

7 The prosecution enters document 5756 for iden-  
8 tification, and the excerpts as an exhibit.

9 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

10 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
11 No. 5756 will receive exhibit No. 1760 for identifi-  
12 cation only. The excerpt therefrom will receive  
13 exhibit No. 1760-A.

14 (Whereupon, prosecution's document  
15 No. 5756 was marked prosecution's exhibit  
16 No. 1760 for identification. The excerpt  
17 therefrom, bearing the same document number,  
18 was marked prosecution's exhibit No. 1760-A.  
19 and received in evidence.)

20 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Major KATSUMURA,  
21 operations officer of the Java Kempeitai Headquarters,  
22 Batavia, gives a survey of Kempei activity, admitting  
23 execution without trial in the so-called "Ki" (or  
24 "Koo") case, in which 239 persons were executed in  
25 strict secrecy; prosecution document 5756, Javint 3106/1.



1 In order to settle the case as soon as possible,  
2 this case was dealt with on the spot. The investiga-  
3 tion officer decided whether to inflict the death  
4 sentence and his decision was approved by the higher  
5 officials on the authority of the commander-in-chief  
6 after examination by the staff officer for Kempei  
7 affairs at army headquarters.

8 The prosecution enters document 5732 as an  
9 exhibit.

10 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

11 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
12 No. 5732 will receive exhibit No. 1761.

13 (Whereupon, the document above  
14 referred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
15 No. 1761, and was received in evidence.)

16 LIEUT. COLONEL LAMSTE: Apart from the  
17 treatment at Kempeitai headquarters and local Kem-  
18 peitai units the normal prisons were places of terror  
19 and misery as well. The prison conditions were almost  
20 beyond description and may easily be understood from  
21 the summary given by the head of War Crimes Section of  
22 N.E.F.I.S., prosecution document 5732. This summary  
23 deals with only 38 out of the 104 prisons in Java and  
24 Madura, according to the lists provided by the  
25 Japanese authorities. However, although not all

1 deaths which occurred during the occupation have been  
2 recorded, these lists mention that in the 38 prisons  
3 1717 persons died; only in 154 cases was the cause  
4 of death stated.

5 The average death rate in the Netherlands  
6 Indies prisons in 1940 was 1.8 per cent.

7 The Tjipinang prison, near Batavia, not  
8 included in the above 38, had a death rate of 4 per  
9 cent in the period May 1, 1943, till May 1, 1944, but  
10 of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in the period May 1, 1944, till May 1,  
11 1945; that is, 2257 deaths in an average prison  
12 population of 4400. The deterioration of conditions  
13 in this prison is clear from the fact that the monthly  
14 death rate increased in the last year from roughly  
15 1 per cent to 10 per cent.

16 The already introduced affidavit of Professor  
17 de Vries, prosecution document 5750, exhibit 1751-A,  
18 contains at the end some particulars about Tjipinang  
19 prison: out of 4,000 inmates 500 were confined in  
20 the so-called "death ward," of whom only a Chinese  
21 and the deponent himself survived; malnutrition and  
22 diarrhea for which no medicines were supplied. were  
23 the main causes of death.

24 The prosecution herewith completes the  
25 synopsis regarding the Japanese conventional war



1 crimes and their crimes against humanity committed  
2 in Java against the native population and the Allied  
3 citizens and service personnel in this island.

4 THE PRESIDENT: Have you another synopsis  
5 that you can finish before the mid-afternoon recess?

6 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: I could read the  
7 Sumatra synopsis, but all the documents are upstairs  
8 in my office, Mr. President.

9 THE PRESIDENT: Does this picture about to  
10 show relate to Java?

11 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Yes, sir, it does.

12 THE PRESIDENT: The English text of the  
13 sound picture should appear in the transcript.  
14 Separated from the picture it may not be worth much,  
15 but we will have no record at all of it unless it  
16 does appear.

17 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: I do not know whether  
18 the text of the picture can be taken down when it  
19 is shown.

20 THE PRESIDENT: Well, it had better be  
21 recorded at some time or other.

22 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: We could have a  
23 separate recording of the film again, or the sound  
24 track of the film again for the reporter, Mr. President.  
25

1 THE PRESIDENT: We want the reporters to  
2 record only what happens in court before us.

3 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: To prevent all  
4 difficulty we have made a description in text be-  
5 forehand for that purpose.

6 THE PRESIDENT: Well, you may read the --  
7 It should really be recorded as it is stated, but  
8 I understand there is an English sound film. Is  
9 that so?

10 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: It is an English  
11 sound film, sir.

12 THE PRESIDENT: All that we hear in this  
13 court should be recorded by our shorthand report-  
14 ers, or our court reporters, and it should be  
15 recorded as we hear it. I don't think it will be  
16 beyond the ability of the court reporters to record  
17 it as it is stated in the sound script, or the sound  
18 picture. I would like to know what the court re-  
19 porters think about that. If the reporter has the  
20 English translation she may check it as it is  
21 recorded on the sound picture. You may proceed to  
22 show the picture now, Colonel.

23 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: May I add some-  
24 thing, Mr. President? It took about three or four  
25 sessions to note down the script from the film, so



1 it is not an easy job. On the other hand, I have no  
2 objection to give the film to the defense to compare  
3 this text, the script we have made, with the film itself.

4 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Blewett.

5 MR. BLEWETT: If the Court please, during  
6 the progress of the picture certain comments are  
7 made from time to time by an unseen speaker. It seems  
8 to us that unless the person is identified that the  
9 Court should disregard those remarks.

10 THE PRESIDENT: We will disregard everything  
11 not proved in the usual way.

12 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The prosecution  
13 enters document 5740 as an exhibit.

14 THE PRESIDENT: What is that document?

15 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Statement of  
16 Brigadier Blackburn.

17 THE PRESIDENT: It is an affidavit, or a  
18 sworn statement. Admitted on the usual terms.

19 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's docu-  
20 ment No. 5740 will receive exhibit No. 1762.

21 (Whereupon, the document above re-  
22 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
23 No. 1762 and received in evidence.)

24 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: With the Court's  
25 permission I will read it.

Statement: "The film 'Nippon Presents' has been made from an original in Java during the Japanese occupation by Japanese cameramen under Japanese direction made film, which original film I believe was intended to give a faked impression of the treatment by the Japanese of their prisoners of war and of women internees. English, Australian and Dutch prisoners of war and British and Dutch women and children were forced to play an act in this film in the way as is described by me in the introduction of the film 'Nippon Presents'.

"The original film was captured after the liberation of Batavia, as I am informed and verily believe, and brought to Australia, where some of the players, who survived the ordeal of the Japanese camps, gathered at the instigation of the Netherlands Indies Film Unit to give an idea of the real occurrences and conditions in prisoner of war and women's camps in Java. This is to certify that the statements made by me and the other actors in the Australian part of the film 'Nippon Presents', i.e. the parts made in Australia after the liberation, are given according to the truth as I and my co-actors experienced such truth ourselves.

"I am informed and verily believe that the



1 shots which were interpolated in Australia have  
2 partly been taken from other Japanese films (not  
3 intended to fake the real condition, but meant to  
4 show the Japanese public the might of the Japanese  
5 forces) and for the other part of the films, which  
6 were made by Allied cameramen of the camps at  
7 Batavia after the liberation, when conditions in  
8 these camps had already been slightly bettered.  
9 These last shots are not faked but given according  
10 to the truth as conditions were in the end of  
11 September, 1945."

12 THE PRESIDENT: The Tribunal may decide  
13 to disregard the whole of that part taken in  
14 Australia. That is to say, the part not made by  
15 the Japanese. I don't know. I should say the  
16 part -- they may decide to reject it all except  
17 the part made by the Japanese and the part made on  
18 the spot just after the surrender. It is extremely  
19 doubtful how far we should be interested in those  
20 parts made in Australia.

21 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: The prosecution  
22 enters document 5758 as an exhibit.

23 THE PRESIDENT: What is it?

24 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: It is a statement  
25 of Major Schim Van Der Loeff.

1 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual  
2 terms.

3 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
4 No. 5758 will receive exhibit No. 1763.

5 (Whereupon, the document above re-  
6 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
7 No. 1763 and received in evidence.)

8 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMST: (Reading) "In mid  
9 September 1945 I arrived in Batavia in the suite of  
10 Admiral Patterson as Captain RNIA (reserve), in  
11 charge of a detachment of Netherlands Indies Govern-  
12 ment Information Service (NIGIS), including several  
13 film operators.

14 "Shortly after our arrival we captured  
15 several Japanese propaganda films, made by the  
16 Japanese in Java during the Japanese occupation.  
17 Amongst these films was a film named 'Australia  
18 calling'.

19 "Afterwards I have read SEATIC transla-  
20 tion reports JAVINT No. 3132/2 (translation of  
21 statement by Capt. YANAGAWA, dated 14 Dec 1945),  
22 from which I learned that said film was made from  
23 June to mid September 1943 under the direction of  
24 Capt. YANAGAWA of the 'BEPPAN' (Special Intelli-  
25 gence Section of HQ 16th Army) as Chief Producer



1 and that the film was meant to deal with the daily  
2 life of prisoners of war with the purpose of creat-  
3 ing anti-war spirit in Australia.

4 "After many discussions it was decided by  
5 the NIGIS to send this film to Australia, to try and  
6 collect there the same (ex prisoners of war) players  
7 whom the Japanese had forced to play in the film  
8 and to insert in the Japanese film cuts from films  
9 which showed the real conditions under which the  
10 prisoners of war and internees had been living  
11 under the Japanese occupation. For these cuts  
12 were used the film reels which the film operators  
13 from NIGIS and from other film detachments had taken  
14 on their arrival in the middle of September, 1945,  
15 in Java, especially in the prisoner of war camps in  
16 the Xth Battalion barracks in Batavia, in the  
17 prisoner of war hospitals 'Mater Dolorosa' and  
18 'St. Vincentius' in Batavia, and in the women  
19 internment camps 'Tjideng' and 'kampong Makassar'  
20 in Batavia.

21  
22 "Also were used some cuts from captured  
23 Japanese newsreels, giving the 'glorious victory'  
24 of the Japanese and to show off their prisoners  
25 of war at the beginning of the war.

"In this way the new film 'Nippon presents'

1 was made. I can state definitely that the cuts  
2 which have been inserted into the original Japanese  
3 film have not been faked like the Japanese film was,  
4 but show the real conditions in the prisoner of war  
5 and women camps in Batavia as I have seen them  
6 myself in the middle of September 1945."

7 The prosecution enters document 5759, being  
8 the description and text of the film "Nippon Presents,"  
9 as an exhibit.

10 THE PRESIDENT: Admitted on the usual terms.

11 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document  
12 No. 5759 will receive exhibit No. 1764.

13 ("Whereupon, the document above re-  
14 ferred to was marked prosecution's exhibit  
15 No. 1764 and received in evidence.)  
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1 MR. BROOKS: I was trying to clarify, if  
2 the Court please, what film is being shown here,  
3 whether it is a Japanese film "Australia Calling",  
4 or a new film presented by the cuts and excerpts  
5 by the Australians called "Nippon Presents."

6 THE PRESIDENT: I think it would be extremely  
7 dangerous for us to act on the document last tendered.  
8 For the purposes of the Australian part of the  
9 picture a number of wholly fictitious conversations  
10 appear to have been introduced. That is not the  
11 kind of evidence that a court acts on.

12 MR. BROOKS: The objection I was making,  
13 your Honor, was that the original Japanese is not  
14 being shown, the "Australia Calls", which I was under  
15 the impression was being shown, that this is an  
16 excerpt from that with additions; and it is objected  
17 to on the ground that it would have no probative  
18 value for this Court.

19 THE PRESIDENT: Objection or no objection,  
20 no court could safely act on this type of evidence  
21 in the last document tendered.

22 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Prosecution tenders  
23 the four film reels in evidence.

24 MR. BROOKS: If the Court please, I want to  
25 object to the introduction of any film reels that

1 have been cut and deleted by this Australian film  
2 company. If they are the original films, "Australia  
3 Calling" as translated, we would have no objection  
4 to that. We just received these documents at noon.  
5 We have not had a chance to go over all of this  
6 material. The objection is made, and further ob-  
7 jection may be made later.

8 THE PRESIDENT: Will the film include  
9 pictures taken in the prison camps immediately after  
10 the surrender of the Japanese?

11 Well, it will not be necessary for you to  
12 rely on the pictures taken in Australia.

13 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: I may explain --

14 THE PRESIDENT: You would be very wise not  
15 to show the Australian section.

16 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: It was not up to me  
17 to cut the film because it was entrusted to us as  
18 four reels; and so we show the four reels as we have  
19 received them.

20 THE PRESIDENT: You say you must show the  
21 Australian picture with the Japanese? You must be  
22 able to distinguish one from the other so that if  
23 we decide to see the picture, we will be able to know  
24 what is the Japanese picture and what the Australian.

25 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: I think the film is



1 quite clear about that, Mr. President.

2 THE PRESIDENT: I want it to be thoroughly  
3 understood hereafter how we appreciated this picture.

4 Yes, proceed to show the picture.

5 CLERK OF THE COURT: Prosecution's document,  
6 being four films, will be given exhibit No. 1765-A,  
7 B, C and D respectively.

8 (Whereupon, the above-mentioned four  
9 reels of film were respectively marked  
10 prosecution's exhibit No. 1765-A, B, C and D,  
11 and received in evidence.)

12 (Whereupon, the motion picture was  
13 shown.)

14 Written English Introduction on Screen: (Reel One)

15 "NIPPON PRESENTS"

16 "Early in the Pacific War the Japanese who  
17 had over-run Java made a film for screening in a  
18 conquered Australia to show how well they treated their  
19 prisoners. This Japanese film fell into Allied hands.  
20 English, Australian and Dutch prisoners of war and  
21 internees were forced to play parts in it. Many of  
22 these prisoner\* are now dead, victims of starvation,  
23 ill treatment and disease. Some survived and a few  
24 of them have been brought together here to tell volun-  
25 tarily and under a compelling sense of duty the true

1 story of how the Japs made this film. To expose this  
2 victorial evidence provided by the Japanese themselves  
3 of the inhuman duplicity of their gaolers, you are  
4 now to see this Japanese film and on the screen and  
5 in the audience will be some of the survivors. They  
6 are:

(UNSEEN NARRATOR:) "Introducing:

7 "Brigadier Blackburn, Victoria Cross, AIF

8 "Wing Commander Davis, RAF

9 "Squadron Leader Shepard, RAF DEC

10 "Group Captain Noble, RAF

11 "Captain Dr. Kingma, RNIA

12 "Mrs. E. J. Johnson, Dutch born English woman

13 "Flight Officer Thomas, RAAF

14 "Private McNab, RAN

15 "Private Mickfield, AIF

16 "Private Reed, AIF

17 "Private Willard, AIF

18 "Captain Ellison, AIF

19 "Sergeant Harrison, AIF and

20 "Annemieke."

21  
22 (BRIGADIER BLACKBURN): "Well, gentlemen, you  
23 have once again seen this Japanese picture in which  
24 you played a part. We will now show it to the public  
25 but not as the Japanese intended. The Japanese film



1 will be shown as they made it and as you have seen  
2 it but after each sequence will appear the truth --  
3 scenes taken by Allied cameramen immediately after  
4 the liberation of Java. You will recognize most  
5 of these scenes and as the film unfolds your own  
6 comments will tell the true story.

7 "I have had full reports from Wing Commander  
8 Davis and others that the Japanese had forced you  
9 to make this film and that officers and men chosen  
10 had refused to take part in it. I know that you  
11 resisted to the limit; I know that they denied you  
12 food but still you did not yield. I know that then  
13 these cunning devils, the Japanese, applied the only  
14 form of pressure which could ever make you yield.  
15 They informed you that unless you gave way and took  
16 part in the film, they would reduce the food ration  
17 to every man in camp and refuse any medical supplies.  
18 I know that your medical officers informed you that  
19 if they did that, many of the prisoners under your  
20 command would die. I know that at one stage, you,  
21 Wing Commander Davis, were threatened with death if  
22 you did not give permission to the members of your  
23 camp to take part."  
24

25 (COMMANDER DAVIS): "Yes, sir, that is quite  
correct."

1 (BRIGADIER BLACKBURN): "I have investigated  
2 the whole matter fully and I know, gentlemen, that  
3 you have nothing to be ashamed of, that you were  
4 prepared to resist, even under the threat of death,  
5 so long as it only concerned you yourselves. These  
6 officers and men have been troubled in their mind  
7 about having had to take part in the preparation of  
8 this Japanese film. I told them they need not be  
9 so troubled. They put on an epic of heroic resistance;  
10 they gave way only to save the lives of their com-  
11 rades, determined to make as many difficulties as  
12 possible and to turn the whole thing into a farce  
13 if they could.

14 (COMMANDER DAVIS): "I discussed it with  
15 the other officers and men. It was clear what the  
16 Japanese had in mind but we thought that the reduction  
17 of food and refusal of medicines would cause the deaths  
18 of many of our comrades, so we had to go on. The  
19 Japanese had to go over the personnel of the camp  
20 with a fine tooth comb to find enough fit men for  
21 the film. It was a tough job too. At least one camp  
22 was on starvation punishment for some trivial offense.  
23 The scanty rags of thousands were raked over and  
24 repaired to furnish a sufficient wardrobe to make  
25 the chosen men look decent and some of them even got



1 a banana to eat."

2 (BRIGADIER BLACKBURN): "So now, we will  
3 see the Japanese film and against it's lies the  
4 real thing unfaked."

5 (UNSEEN NARRATOR): "Japanese cameramen  
6 made this film but this shot is intended to give  
7 the impression that our troops made it themselves,  
8 men who would be more at home shooting with a Bren  
9 gun than with a camera. Look at them, even the  
10 ducks were forced to act.

11 "Ironical, isn't it, while these men of  
12 curs were in this fake library and surgery, disease  
13 and sickness were riot throughout the camp but the  
14 Japs refused to supply the medicines which they  
15 were holding ---

16 "And as for the pleasant chat between old  
17 friends, it lasted as long as it took the cameramen  
18 to shoot the scene.

19 "Food, the thing we dreamt and talked about,  
20 succulent beef, steaming bread. No, this is not the  
21 kitchen of a prison camp in Java. These scenes were  
22 taken in the kitchen of the luxury hotel des Indes in  
23 Batavia, the Japanese headquarters. One day a few  
24 Australians were taken out in the belief they were  
25 going on a work detail, but were instead taken into

1 the hotel kitchens. It was a rare sight for them.  
2 They saw the food, handled it, smelled it, but that  
3 was all -- the Japanese ate it.

4 "Food eaten by the prisoners was little  
5 better than garbage prepared in filthy conditions.  
6 (REEL 2) "You will now see how the Japanese would  
7 have you believe the women lived in their camp."

8 (CHILDREN SINGING): "Ring around the rosy,  
9 pocket full of posies, ki chu, ki chu, all fall down."

10 (WOMEN TALKING): "Thank goodness, that's  
11 finished.

12 "Excuse me, I am going up to Mrs. Marsh with  
13 this dress. I won't be long.

14 "Faye, come here.

15 "Fine weather today.

16 "I think the clothes will dry quickly.

17 "Would you like some tea?

18 "No, thank you, not today, some other time.

19 "It certainly is hard on me.

20 "What are you worrying about?

21 "Well, when I came into this camp I did think  
22 I would be able to lose weight, instead of that I  
23 have been putting it on daily.

24 "What are you talking about?

25 "Oh, it's (unintelligible), talking about her



1 figure again

2 "Hello, everybody, I finished this frock,  
3 Mrs. Snipe.

4 "Oh, thanks, it's very pretty.

5 "You did it so quickly.

6 "Well, you wanted it in a hurry. Come,  
7 let's try it on Joyce and see how it fits. Come  
8 on, Joyce, show everybody your nice new dress.

9 "Do you like these records?

10 "(unintelligible) can't get records any more,  
11 so from now on we cannot play any more."

12 (MRS. JOHNSON): "For the first few months  
13 conditions were really not so bad in our camp.  
14 It was pleasantly placed, the food was good enough,  
15 and we had reasonable enough freedom. We lived in  
16 fact in a fool's paradise. When the Japs had made  
17 the scenes you have just seen, well, that was the  
18 end. We were whisked off to the germ-laden, rat-  
19 infested, filthy, slummy, bugbreeding slums you see  
20 of Batavia, a forlorn mess of modern misery, of brutal  
21 beatings and indignities, of degrees of fever, weevils,  
22 lice, weevily rice, and utter hopelessness. That is  
23 what Java meant to us from then on."

24 (UNSEEN SPEAKER): Look at this little girl,  
25 where she gets the drinking water!

1 "And now Nippon presents some delightful  
2 bathing scenes. Two hours the Japs spent taking  
3 these lovely bathing scenes. This was the only  
4 swim these boys had -- two hours during three and  
5 a half years of monotonous misery.

6 "For the fishing, eleven men were given  
7 sticks with string to dangle in the water. That was  
8 all the fishing they got.

9 (WING COMMANDER DAVIS): "Allow me to intro-  
10 duce you to a camp's bathroom and showers. Look,  
11 no wonder that ulcers and skin diseases got most  
12 of us.

13 (RADIO): "The report of enemy losses in our  
14 previous announcement regarding the Third Solomons  
15 Sea Battle is revised as follows: Sunk: 2 battle-  
16 ships, 11 cruisers, 3 or 4 destroyers, and 1 transport.  
17 Heavily damaged: 1 battleship, 3 cruisers, 6 or 7  
18 destroyers and 3 transports."

19 (PRISONER OF WAR OFFICERS): "Hey, there,  
20 what about a cup of tea?

21 "Thank you, we sure will.

22 "Hello.

23 "Just got the news on the radio too.

24 "Pretty warm.

25 "Yes, it's warm all right.



1 "Thank you, Jack.

2 "Thanks.

3 "No, thanks.

4 "Hello, my friend, well, what's the news?

5 (SQUADRON LEADER SHEPARD): With reservations  
6 it was quite a news from Japan.

7 "Pretty tough on us when we hear that the  
8 American propaganda broadcast says most of us have  
9 been killed.

10 "Yes, it's sure hard on us.

11 "Even as I heard the radio I realized the  
12 whole thing was faked. I was obviously listening  
13 to a voice transmitted from the nearby room. We  
14 had no radio in camp. After 1942 all religious  
15 services, concerts and educational lectures were for-  
16 bidden."

17 (PRISONERS OF WAR): "War surely makes live  
18 men dead, dead men alive.

19 "I'll make no monkey business, as long as  
20 my wife knows I'm alive, things will be all right.

21 "I can even see her.

22 "What do you think of this, very nice, isn't  
23 it?

24 "Do you think she'll appreciate that?

25 "Well, maybe my taste is not the best, but I

1 am sure she'll appreciate the gesture. She's an  
2 A-1 lass. That is proved by her letters.

3 "There he goes again -- you married men.

4 "However, I was quite pleased to get a letter  
5 from home - - - it was an enjoyable moment. In the  
6 letter she said she was busy training for air raid  
7 guard. (one line unintelligible.)

8 "By the time we get back I wonder what will  
9 have become of our homes.

10 "I sure would like to get home to try my  
11 luck at Pennington again.

12 "Well, you won't see me there, for once I  
13 am camping on the girl friend's doorstep.

14 "Yes, me too.

15 "I am going to make my wad then I will settle  
16 down on a nice little farm.

17 "Yes, the sooner it is the better.

18 (SQUADRON LEADER SHEPARD): Conditions of  
19 living declined as time went on until it was quite  
20 plain that we were of no account to the Japs. Inter-  
21 national agreements and humanitarian principles meant  
22 nothing to them. Most of us lucky enough to survive  
23 have suffered in health due solely to the conditions  
24 under which we were forced to live. Had the Japanese  
25 taken the slightest interest in our welfare, many of



1 our comrades would have been alive today.

2 (UNSEEN SPEAKER): "One two, one two --

3 "Even this carefree happy game of tennis was  
4 merely another prisoner's drill under the orders of  
5 a guard.

6 (PRIVATE REED): "By Jove, Mick, you made  
7 the most of that funny face of yours. Remember when  
8 you used to imitate the cuckoo bird and had the  
9 Nips running around the camp looking for the bird?  
10 Can you still do it?" (Laughter)

11 (PRIVATE MICKFIELD): "I still can." (demon-  
12 strating cuckoo bird imitation.)

13 (FLIGHT OFFICER THOMAS): "What about the  
14 fancy cricket match I umpired? We certainly pulled  
15 their legs that time. They didn't know we were making  
16 up our own rules as we went along. I gave batsmen  
17 out whenever I felt like it and the boys played up  
18 to it. Never was a cricket played as we played it  
19 that day.

20 (PRISONERS OF WAR): "How is that?

21 "Out!"

22 END OF REEL TWO  
23  
24  
25

## 1 REEL 3

2 UNSEEN SPEAKER: "Sure, we picked men had our  
3 fun that day but a few months later not many of us  
4 were even able to lift a cricket bat, let alone run,  
5 but let Dr. Kingma who was also interned tell you about  
6 it."

7 UNSEEN SPEAKER: "Far from being able to play  
8 cricket or any other games, these poor men suffered  
9 from all the diseases resulting from starvation; beri-  
10 beri was only one of them. The hospital scenes you  
11 are about to see were faked from beginning to end. The  
12 Japanese took a group of Australians to this hospital  
13 in Batavia. Tragic to think that the men who posed  
14 for this mock treatment were then still healthy, while  
15 the really sick men in the camps could not get the treat-  
16 ment and the drugs they so urgently needed."

17 NUN: "How are you today?"

18 PATIENT: "Fine, thank you."

19 DR. KINGMA: "Pretty, wasn't it? In fact,  
20 ideal. Yes, but the truth was quite different, In  
21 the prisoner of war hospital where I worked as a doctor  
22 the Japanese stole the X-ray plant, the radium and  
23 surgical instruments. How the hospitals really were,  
24 well, look for yourself."  
25



1           UNSEEN SPEAKER: "This delightful mountain  
2 resort used by the Japanese Officers of the High Com-  
3 mand was chosen as an occasion for the scenes of this  
4 Japanese film.

5           "One day the Australian camp was gone over  
6 for men who still looked fit enough to act the part  
7 of happy sportsmen. They were told to be happy, that  
8 they could play billiards, swim, drink beer, play golf,  
9 and eat good food."

10          "Actually they did have a swim and played  
11 a game of billiards."

12          GOLFER: " (Unintelligible) ....this sure  
13 keeps me fit."

14          DAVIS: Happy sportsmen indeed and then back  
15 to the barbed wire, the heat, the dirt, the weariness  
16 and worst of all to be herded and hounded by Japanese  
17 scum."

18          UNSEEN SPEAKER: "Some of these particular  
19 scenes are from captured Japanese news reels made  
20 before the liberation of parts outside Java; they were  
21 exhibited with gloating pride through the one time  
22 Japanese Empire."

23          SPEAKER UNSEEN: "You are about to see one of  
24 the most unnatural of all scenes -- a faked reunion of  
25 Dutch prisoners and their sweethearts, wives, and

1 children. Those who attempted to embrace in a natural  
2 way were pulled apart by guards and made to embrace to  
3 order in front of the camera."

4 (Scene showing family. Dialogue in language  
5 other than English.)

6 "Hey folks, come here."

7 ANNEMIEKE: "I am Dutch. My name is Annemieke.  
8 Mammy and I were in a camp in Java. But it wasn't  
9 really like that; it was more like this, only sometimes  
10 much worse."

11 ANNEMIEKE: "I wasn't very naughty and I  
12 helped mammy as much as I could."

13 (Scene showing man writing letter:)

14 McNAB: "They gave me pen and paper and told  
15 me to write a letter. I started to write but not what  
16 I was thinking. An English speaking Japanese girl  
17 spoke the words you will hear and which I was supposed  
18 to be writing, but if I had been free to express  
19 myself this is what I would have described."

20 UNSEEN WOMAN: "Today is Visitor's Day --  
21 a day of joyful anticipation for the Dutch soldiers  
22 and a day of sorrow for us as we have no one to call  
23 on us. Nevertheless, looking at the happy families  
24 and sweethearts reunited in an atmosphere of love and  
25 happiness brings me closer to you in thought. As I



1 sit writing I recall the happy times we had together.  
2 My first hour home will be (unintelligible). My  
3 thoughts are of home and you, of kangaroos and lovely  
4 beaches ---- here amidst an atmosphere of ---- I wonder  
5 what you are doing now. Everything can be bearable as  
6 every facility is given us, but without you it is like  
7 a vain effort to keep body and soul together. My one  
8 wish is to get home and to you where nothing can make  
9 me leave you again."

10 McNAB: "Even my tears were faked. They  
11 poured some kind of stuff in my eyes to make them  
12 water. Pretty powerful stuff, too, as I didn't stop  
13 crying for days."

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## REEL 4.

1           SPEAKER UNSEEN: "Rich for a couple of min-  
2       utes. Only the first two envelopes contained money,  
3       which had to be given back, of course. The others  
4       were just padded."

5           HARRISON: "The best beer I ever had. Remem-  
6       ber the way I swigged the last of that? Another bot-  
7       tle, and before they could stop me, that went too."

8           REED: Yes, I remember. And after seeing  
9       where it went I saw an ugly look on the Nip's face,  
10      so I scrambled."

11          HARRISON: "That was your day, all right.  
12      You also had that big steak. I only smelled it."

13          REED: By gum, that was good. One of the  
14      Nips asked me if I could eat a feed. I told him I  
15      could eat two feeds instead of one. They took me in  
16      there and fed me a bite of steak and said: 'Eat it as  
17      if you enjoy it.' Well, I did not - - - I tried to  
18      tell the camera with my eyes what was going on. I  
19      hope you got me. Anyway, I seemed to make a pretty  
20      good job of it, at least the Nip said 'Goto' which  
21      means 'very good', and let me finish the lot."

22                "How are you, Doc?"

23                "How much are these films?"

24                "How much for this sale?"

25



1 "Reminds me, I will have a toothbrush, too."

2 "Cheerio."

3 SPEAKER UNSEEN: "The beer you see on the  
4 tables was tea. Tubby Reed and I had the only real  
5 beer."

6 SPEAKER UNSEEN: "Yes, it was a lucky day  
7 for a few. The rest of the prisoners carried on with  
8 their usual starvation rations."

9 (Scene in women's dress shop.)

10 "Good afternoon."

11 "Gray, do you think this will fit my kid?"

12 "What, the big one?"

13 "No, the new one."

14 "How many have you got?"

15 "Five."

16 "Five? Oh, no!"

17 "Yes."

18 CAPTAIN ELLISON: "I was one of the men  
19 you have just seen strolling through the streets of  
20 Bandoeng. The joke is, my friend, Gracie Allen, who  
21 was buying the frock certainly had a daughter, but  
22 she was 18 years of age. We had no money so they  
23 gave us a fistful of Japanese invasion money, which  
24 they took from us immediately after the transaction.  
25 The two shop girls were Dutch internees dressed up

1 for the occasion and given special hairdo. During  
2 the whole of this farce our guards with fixed bayonets  
3 followed us just outside of camera range. Finally  
4 they replaced our prisoner of war badges and hustled  
5 us back behind the barbed wire."

6 (Scene behind barbed wire enclosure.)

7 NOBLE: "At dawn one day 500 of us were  
8 assembled in the hospital grounds where a large cross  
9 had been placed, its base inscribed 'Lest We Forget.'  
10 When General SAITO and his staff came on, a religious  
11 ceremony commenced. It was impressive. We began to  
12 think that the Nips must have a grain of decency in  
13 them after all. But when General SAITO read his  
14 speech, and the cameramen shooting, and then re-reading  
15 it to let them get close-ups and we saw the shoddy  
16 cardboard cross swaying in the wind, and we realized  
17 that the barbed wire had been camouflaged with broken  
18 branches, and the machine guns trained on us were hid-  
19 den in the distance, then we tumbled to the farce it  
20 was. The reverence with which we Christians observe  
21 our faith became no more than a mockery and an insult  
22 to our fallen comrades."

23 (Scene showing Memorial Service.) English  
24 inscription on screen:

25 "We treat well our enemy soldiers We



1 protect them May their spirits rest in peace in  
2 Heaven."

3 (Scene showing burial ground.)

4 SPEAKER UNSEEN: "Only under compulsion  
5 after the liberation did the Japanese provide even  
6 the simplest of burial decencies for our comrades  
7 who did not survive. Those we won't forget."

8 THE PRESIDENT: We will recess for fifteen  
9 minutes.

10 (Whereupon, at 1450, a recess was  
11 taken until 1505, after which the proceedings  
12 were resumed as follows:)

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LEENHEER

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1 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International  
2 Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.

3 THE PRESIDENT: Colonel Damste.

4 LIEUT. COLONEL DAMSTE: Mr. President, I  
5 ask permission to call Major Leenheer to the  
6 witness stand.

7 - - - -

8 CORNELIS C. LEENHEER, called as a  
9 witness on behalf of the prosecution, having  
10 first been duly sworn, testified as follows:

11 DIRECT EXAMINATION

12 BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL DAMSTE:

13 Q Your name is Cornelis C. Leenheer?

14 A Yes, sir; that is correct.

15 Q What is your nationality?

16 A Dutch.

17 Q Do you prefer to speak in Dutch?

18 A Yes, sir, I will try.

19 THE PRESIDENT: His English seems to be  
20 quite good.

21 Q In English?

22 A Yes, sir.

23 Q You are a major in the British Army?

24 A I am a civilian attached to the British  
25 Army, officer's status of the rank of major.



LEENHEER

DIRECT

1 Q What was your occupation prior to the war,  
2 Major?

3 A I was an employee of the United States  
4 Rubber Company in Kisaran, Sumatra, Dutch Indies.

5 THE PRESIDENT: Speak close to the micro-  
6 phone, witness.

7 Q And what was your duty?

8 A I was an agricultural assistant.

9 Q What were your principal duties?

10 A Control of native labor, welfare, adminis-  
11 tration and welfare of the laborers.

12 Q Where were you at the time of the surrender  
13 of Sumatra?

14 A I was on guard duty in the protection camp  
15 at Lawesegalagala in Atjeh Province, Sumatra.  
16 It was a protection camp of the wives and children  
17 of the native soldiers.

18 Q Did you resume your normal occupation after  
19 that?

20 A Yes, I did.

21 Q Were you interned by the Japanese afterwards?

22 A Yes, I was interned on the 17th of March,  
23 1943.

24 Q In which camps were you confined until the  
25 Japanese surrender?

LEENHEER

DIRECT

1           A     I was first interned in Sungei Sengkol  
2     Camp in the Medan area and on the first of  
3     October, 1944, we were transferred to Si Rengo Rengo  
4     in the Rantau Prapat area. The Rantau Prapat  
5     area was about two hundred miles from the capital  
6     of Sumatra, Medan, situated in the southern part  
7     of north Sumatra.

8           Q     Did you have any special occupation in  
9     the camps?

10          A     I worked in the kitchen for about two  
11     years and the last year also woodchopper. Kitchen  
12     people worked on two jobs because the rest were  
13     too weak to work.

14          Q     What did you do after your release?

15          A     After my release from the camp on the 31st  
16     of October, 1945, I went back to Medan and on the  
17     21st of January, 1946 I joined the No. 4 War Crimes  
18     Investigation Team in Medan under Colonel Read-Collins.

19          Q     What was your duty at Medan?

20          A     Administration of the war crimes investi-  
21     gation interrogations.

22          Q     What persons did you interrogate?

23          A     I interrogated Japanese suspects. I  
24     interrogated officials of the Japanese Army at their  
25     headquarters at Bindjel, and some internees.



LEENHEER

DIRECT

1 Q Did you read reports on all civilian  
2 internment camps of internees?

3 A Yes, I did.

4 Q You think you have a comprehensive knowledge  
5 of conditions in such camps?

6 A Yes, I think so.

7 Q Do you have any notes on those camps made  
8 at that time or shortly afterwards?

9 A Yes, I have some.

10 Q What was the attitude of the Japanese head-  
11 quarters regarding your investigations?

12 A They seemed quite cooperative but very un-  
13 satisfactory. The reasons for the unsatisfactory  
14 results were, as far as they gave us, that all the  
15 documents, the original documents, were burned on the  
16 15th of August, 1945, after an order by the Southern  
Expeditionary Corps.

17 Q When did you leave Sumatra?

18 A I left Sumatra on the 11th of September,  
19 1946.

20 Q And then you came to Tokyo?

21 A Yes, sir.

22 Q And what is your position here?

23 A I am connected with the British minor war  
24 crimes here in Tokyo.

25 Q Is that Legal Section of the Supreme Command

LEENHEER

DIRECT

1 for the Allied Powers?

2 A Legal Section, SCAP; yes, sir.

3 Q What happened to your family when you were  
4 interned?

5 A My wife was already interned on the 17th  
6 of July, 1942 in the Tandjong Balai Camp after having  
7 been confined to the house for about four months.  
8 She stayed in Tandjong Balai Camp until May, 1945,  
9 and was then transferred to the Rantaau Prapat area,  
10 Aek Pamin'ke Camp. We didn't see each other from  
11 the 17th of July, 1942 up till September, 1945.

12 Q Was there any communication by letter?

13 A No, never.

14 Q I asked you about your family; you have no  
15 children?

16 A Yes, sir; two at that time. They were  
17 interned too.

18 Q Have you any idea how many civilians were  
19 interned in Sumatra and of what nationality they were?

20 A Between about twelve and thirteen thousand,  
21 of which about three hundred British, a few Americans,  
22 some Czechs, Belgians and a majority Dutch.

23 Q How many civilian internment camps existed  
24 in Sumatra during the war?

25 A There have been about seventy but towards the



1 end in the last year there were three areas. The  
2 north Sumatra area consisted in Rantaau Prapat; the  
3 middle Sumatra area, Bangkinang Camp; and the south  
4 Sumatra area, Pungkal Pinang Camp.

5 Q Were there many shufflings of internees?

6 A Yes.

7 Q Reshufflings?

8 A Yes, there were very many.

9 Q What was the result of reshufflings? I mean  
10 to the belongings.

11 A Well, every time after every reshuffling  
12 we lost something again. We came into the camp with  
13 a small amount of luggage.

14 Q Did general conditions differ in different  
15 camps?

16 A Yes, they differed in this way, that the  
17 conditions in every new camp were worse than in the  
18 former one.  
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LEENHEER

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1 Q What methods of transportation were used in  
2 the moving of civilians in Sumatra?

3 A I, myself, was transferred only by train,  
4 but the other means which were used in Sumatra were  
5 trucks, tramways, trains, ships. When our camp was  
6 transferred from Sungei Sengkel to Si Rengo Rengo  
7 Camp, we had to break up at five o'clock in the morn-  
8 ing. We had to walk about five miles through the  
9 mud with our belongings to this station where we were  
10 put onto the train. Our car was a half-open cattle  
11 wagon the size of which was about 7 by 30 feet.  
12 Every wagon contained 50 men. The first part of the  
13 trip took 12 hours. We arrived at Kisaran about  
14 eight o'clock at night, where we got our first meal  
15 of the day. We also got our first opportunity to  
16 relieve ourselves there. We were exposed the whole  
17 night to the rain and to mosquitoes. We stayed over  
18 night in that station, and the next day we went home  
19 to Rantaan Prapat. During the daytime we were exposed  
20 to the sparks of the engine. The engine was a wood  
21 burner. It gave out many sparks, and many people  
22 suffered of burn wounds.

23 When we arrived at Rantaan Prapat at about  
24 five o'clock in the evening we were told that we  
25 would have to walk another five miles to the camp.



LEENHEER

DIRECT

1 When we protested to the Japanese officer in charge,  
2 being Colonel SADA -- Colonel SADA was the chief of  
3 the internment camp office in Sumatra. We asked for  
4 trucks, anyhow, for the sick and the luggage. The  
5 only answer was that he told the Japanese and the  
6 Indonesian guards to get us on the move, and they  
7 got us on the move with their rifle butts and sticks.  
8 The sick and the old who couldn't go on during the  
9 march were left behind, with one of us with them,  
10 luggage being carried with the others. They were  
11 later on picked up by Japanese trucks who were avail-  
12 able after all. I have some notes on the transport  
13 of 2,200 women and children from Padang Camp to  
14 Padang Jail, which is part of a sworn statement.

15 Am I allowed to read this, Mr. President?

16 THE PRESIDENT: Only if you cannot recollect  
17 without the notes. Can you not recollect the substance  
18 of what happened without reading your notes?

19 THE WITNESS: Well, I was not present myself,  
20 but I can recollect something about it.

21 Two thousand, two hundred women and children  
22 were told in the morning that they had to move to the  
23 jail in Padang over a distance of about one kilometer.  
24 No transport was allowed. They were dragging and  
25 pushing luggage over the road. The commander,

LEENHEER

DIRECT

1 Lieutenant TSUKABAYASHI, rode up the road, up and  
2 down in a car, and laughing all the time. They were  
3 crowded in the jail, which was originally meant for  
4 600 criminals. Out of 2,200, many of them could not  
5 find a place for the first two or three nights.  
6 They had to sleep in the open, in the rain and in the  
7 mosquitoes. The reasons given for this transfer was,  
8 according to the Japanese, that the whole camp had to  
9 be used by the military troops. According to the  
10 camp leaders, however, it was meant as a punishment  
11 for the consistent refusal of supplying girls for  
12 the Japanese canteens.

13 THE PRESIDENT: What were the girls to do  
14 in the canteens?

15 THE WITNESS: Will you repeat your question,  
16 sir?

17 (Whereupon, the last question was read  
18 by the official court reporter.)

19 THE WITNESS: There was no explanation given  
20 what the girls had to do.  
21  
22  
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LEENHEER

DIRECT

1 BY LIFUT. COLONEL DANSTE (Continued):

2 Q What kind of accommodation was provided  
3 for the internees in your camp?

4 A In Si Rengo Rengo Camp we had specially  
5 built huts with a space of about two feet by seven  
6 for each person -- two feet by seven feet for each  
7 person. There was a so-called double decker -- that  
8 means that there was one row over the other on the  
9 height of about five feet. Every hut contained 220  
10 people. They were built of wood and dry grass.

11 Q Were they well maintained?

12 A The maintenance was very bad, and they were  
13 originally built very bad. After the first heavy rain  
14 slushes in the rainy season, seven out of nine were  
15 leaning over, and they had to be propped up; and the  
16 first one collapsed a few days after the surrender.

17 Q What was the nature of the camp surroundings?

18 A The camps which were situated in the rubbery  
19 states had plenty of shadow trees. But the camp  
20 like Si Rengo Rengo had no trees at all. It was  
21 situated in a valley which consisted only of alpha  
22 grass. During the daytime the internees, when they  
23 wanted some shadow, had to stay in the huts.

24 Q How about sanitation?

25 A Sanitation in most of the camps was un-

LEENHEER

DIRECT

1 satisfactory. Whatever buildings were used, the  
2 buildings were never meant for the amount of people  
3 which were always crowded in those buildings. So,  
4 sanitation, the lavatories and water supply was  
5 always short. Even in the new-built camp like Si  
6 Rengo Rengo, there were only twenty lavatories for  
7 two thousand people. They were made only as holes  
8 in the ground and were absolutely unsatisfactory.  
9 They were rebuilt by the internees themselves. Water  
10 supply was in most camps from rivers or wells. Si  
11 Rengo Rengo had only a big river to get the water  
12 out. The rivers in Sumatra always muddy; the water  
13 was muddy, too.

14 Q Was medical attention provided?

15 A Yes, in the form of a medical orderly who  
16 didn't know anything about medical matters. But  
17 every camp had its own Allied doctor. When, as at  
18 sometimes, it was necessary to remove a patient to the  
19 hospital for some urgent operation, the Allied doctor  
20 had to ask the medical orderly for his consent.

21 Q What about hospitals?

22 A The hospitals were in the same state as the  
23 ordinary camp buildings. Every camp had a special  
24 barrack which was too small and too badly built to  
25 give it the name of a hospital. Especially when the



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1 epidemic broke out, they could contain only about  
2 twenty per cent of the sick people, and the rest  
3 had to stay in their own barracks.

4 Q Were medical instruments provided?

5 A No. They were not provided, but some of  
6 the doctors succeeded in smuggling their own instru-  
7 ments with them.

8 Q What were the most frequent diseases that  
9 needed medical treatment?

10 A Malaria, dysentery, tropical ulcers.

11 Q Were medical supplies provided: drugs and  
12 dressings?

13 A Yes. They were provided but very scarce.  
14 I give you an example: In Si Fengo Rengo Camp we  
15 received 1500 hundred pills of quinine for two  
16 months supply. They were pills of one-third gram  
17 which gave you five hundred grams of quinine. There  
18 is two hundred fifty grams a month for over two  
19 hundred malaria patients, I mean with malaria  
20 patients -- two hundred malaria patients who had an  
21 attack. There were over six hundred out of the two  
22 thousand in the camp who were suffering from  
23 malaria. I, myself, had malaria, and I had to wait  
24 eleven attacks or twenty-two days before I got one  
25 gram of quinine. There were never any drugs pro-

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1 vided for the dysentery. We had a big epidemic of  
2 dysentery in June and July, 1945. The only treat-  
3 ment given was then, you were taken to the hospital,  
4 and everybody hoped that it would stop.

5 Q What about dressing of wounds?

6 A For dressing of wounds we used old rags and  
7 kind of rags made from banana trees.

8 Q Were the Japanese short of medical sup-  
9 plies?

10 A After the war, after the surrender was  
11 announced, big supplies of quinine and other drugs  
12 were sent to the camps. Huge stores of supplies --  
13 all kind of medical supplies -- were found in the  
14 supply depots in Medan and Seantar after the war.

15 Q Japanese stuff?

16 A Japanese and pre-war stuff. Quinine was,  
17 according to the doctors, sufficient for a normal  
18 supply of the Sumatra population for about two years.

19 Q Were any of Red Cross medicines supplied?

20 A Only once there were Red Cross medicines  
21 supplied but, according to the doctors, of very  
22 insignificant --

23 THE PRESIDENT: We will adjourn until half-  
24 past nine tomorrow morning.

25 (Whereupon, at 1600, an adjourn-